

Mubarak wins backing for third term

CAIRO (AFP) — All but 15 members in the 454-seat Egyptian parliament backed President Hosni Mubarak Wednesday to run unopposed for a third six-year term in office. The 65-year-old president's National Democratic Party (NDP) dominates the People's Assembly and no other candidate was able to muster up the backing of at least one-third of MPs to run for head of state. Mr. Mubarak will in early October face the electorate, who are asked to vote "Yes" or "No" to his candidacy, and his new term starts Oct. 13. He took over as president in October 1981 after the assassination of his predecessor Anwar Sadat by Islamic fundamentalists. In parliament, 439 members signed a letter supporting Mr. Mubarak as the only candidate. But the two opposition parties in parliament, the National Progressive Unionist Party (NPUP), a Marxist group with five seats, and the Nasserist Arab Democratic Party with three seats, opposed the motion. Khaled Mohieddin, head of the NPUP, told parliament that Mr. Mubarak had failed to respond to his party's calls for democratic, economic and social reforms. Outside parliament, the Muslim Brotherhood and the liberal New Wafy party have also opposed Mr. Mubarak's re-election, calling for a maximum of two terms as head of state and for direct presidential elections with a choice of candidates.



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Christopher seeks Mideast push, but has no new ideas

The official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said Mr. Christopher spoke to Mr. Sharash by telephone.

The agency said Mr. Christopher stressed "the U.S. administration's keenness to act as an active and honest mediator to help the parties concerned and pushing the peace process forward."

The Arab participants in the peace talks with Israel have welcomed Mr. Christopher's plans to visit the region.

Damascus Radio said Wednesday Mr. Christopher's decision to come to the region suggested he had not given up hope on the 21-month-old peace process.

"Everybody knows that the Arabs had entered the peace process...in response to American assurances and commitments," the commentary said. "Pending the arrival of Christopher, there remains one nagging question: Will the American official's briefcase contain something that supports the Arabs' aspirations?"

Good 'tactic'

In Damascus, sources in a Palestinian group opposed to the peace talks said Wednesday Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat made a wise tactical move by floating the idea of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

Palestinians say the idea of the confederation is meant to break the deadlock in negotiations with Israel on Palestinian self-rule in the occupied territories.

With no progress in the peace process after 10 rounds of talks, airing the idea could be a face-saving way for several parties, one opposition source told Reuters.

Describing the move as "smart and tactical," the source said Mr. Arafat's real aim could be to prod the United States to come up with

better terms for self-rule. "If Arafat manages to get something from the Americans close to a semi-state, he will then be in a position to try to convince the Palestinians of discussing a confederation with Jordan on the basis of quasi-party," said the source.

A spokesman for the Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said the group was not against confederation provided it was between two independent states.

The Palestine National Council (PNC) approved the idea of confederation years ago but insists it should be between two independent states.

In his comments in Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Christopher also called the deteriorating situation in Bosnia tragic but said there was nothing more the United States could do to end the killing there.

"The United States is doing all it can consistent with our national interest," he said, adding: "It's the world's most difficult diplomatic problem."

Mr. Christopher reaffirmed the United States would be willing to send troops to help enforce a peace settlement arrived at in good faith by the three factions in the Bosnian war (see page 8).

He also noted that a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) plan to provide air cover for U.N. forces in Bosnia is now ready for implementation.

Rejecting the motion that the outside world is indifferent to Bosnia's plight, Mr. Christopher said that "500 convoys delivered relief supplies to Bosnia last week and there were 15 relief flights on Tuesday alone."

State Department spokesman Mike McCurry said Tuesday the escalation in fighting around Sarajevo "presents a very difficult situation, something that the United States is deeply troubled by."

Security Council keeps Iraq sanctions

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Security Council Wednesday maintained its 3-year-old trade and oil embargoes against Iraq, saying that Baghdad still had not complied with all ceasefire and related resolutions.

"After hearing all opinions in consultations, the president concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the (sanctions) regimes," said the council president, David Hannay, the British ambassador.

He spoke after closed consultations were held for the regular 60-day review of sanctions against Iraq. There had been no expectation that trade and oil embargoes would be lifted. No open meeting or vote was held.

Diplomats said that although Iraq apparently agreed to long-term weapons monitoring, it still has not complied with other council demands.

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"The United States is doing all it can consistent with our national interest," he said, adding: "It's the world's most difficult diplomatic problem."

Mr. Hannay said that Iraq still had not accepted the U.N.-demarcated frontier with Kuwait, returned all Gulf war detainees from Kuwait, and provided humanitarian treatment of Kurds and Shiite Muslims within Iraq.

On Thursday the council is to hear a report from Rolf Ekeus, a U.N. weapons official, about Iraq's apparent agreement on long-term monitoring. Mr. Hannay said that Israel would sooner or later strike into Lebanon to try to smash the bases of guerrillas after weeks of heavy skirmishes.

The sabre rattling added fuel to the already volatile region in advance of a Middle East swing planned by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher to promote an 11th round of Arab-Israeli peace talks.

The council, he said, was encouraged by Mr. Ekeus' reported progress and reports that a crisis had been averted.

Iraq had faced another potential strike by U.S. warplanes or cruise missiles over its refusal to permit U.N. weapons inspectors to install cameras at two missile-test sites.



MAJALI VISITS BOSNIANS: Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Wednesday visits Bosnian families hosted by Jordan at Umm Teena school in Amman to inspect their living conditions. Dr. Majali was briefed on the services offered to them by the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO) (Petra photo).

(JHCO) in cooperation with other Jordanian organisations. Dr. Majali was accompanied on the visit by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi (left) who heads the JHCO (Petra photo).

Israeli army jeep kills boy in Gaza

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A border police officer hit and killed a 15-year-old Palestinian youth riding his bicycle in the occupied Gaza Strip Wednesday, hospital officials and police said.

Suleiman Mahmoud Arafat from the village of Abasan was brought to the Nassar Hospital in serious condition and died shortly later, hospital officials said.

Gaza police spokesman David Sadeh said the border police jeep hit the youth after he ran a stop sign.

On Tuesday, a 10-year-old Palestinian boy shot by Israeli soldiers in the occupied Gaza Strip died of his wounds.

Gaza residents said Issat Mattar was shot in the head in Jahala refugee camp Sunday while playing with other children in the streets.

Issat Mattar was the 41st Palestinian aged 16 and under to die in clashes with troops since last December, a sharp increase over the previous year, when 17 children were killed.

Israel's deputy defence minister Wednesday sought to reject criticism over the killing of Palestinian children in the occupied territories and asserted it was up to parents to keep them away from clashes with soldiers.

"I have personally had dozens of conversations with (Palestinian) teachers, headmasters and parents and I have begged them to watch the children," said Mordechai Gur.

"Without entering into the question of who is right in the argument, I beg them to leave the children at home. The children are not built for this. It's not their purpose."

Mr. Gur was speaking in parliament during a debate in response to a campaign launched last week by the Israeli human rights group Betselem to stem a rising toll of Palestinian children killed by soldiers.

Reports conflict on Israeli plans and moves in southern Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Conflicting reports emerged from tense South Lebanon Wednesday with Israeli officials saying an attack on Lebanese resistance forces was inevitable while extra Israeli units were reported to have been pulled out of Lebanon.

Lebanon's defence minister reacted sharply to statements by Israeli army chief of staff Lieutenant-General Ehud Barak saying that Israel would sooner or later strike into Lebanon to try to smash the bases of guerrillas after weeks of heavy skirmishes.

The sabre rattling added fuel to the already volatile region in advance of a Middle East swing planned by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher to promote an 11th round of Arab-Israeli peace talks.

The council, he said, was encouraged by Mr. Ekeus' reported progress and reports that a crisis had been averted.

Iraq had faced another potential strike by U.S. warplanes or cruise missiles over its refusal to permit U.N. weapons inspectors to install cameras at two missile-test sites.

"There is no way to avoid a showdown and in the end, sooner or later, we will be bound to attack terrorist targets beyond

the security zone, even if I hope to be proven wrong," Gen. Barak was quoted as saying in the daily Haaretz.

Gen. Barak reportedly made the statements in a closed door meeting of the parliament's foreign affairs and defence committee Tuesday. He added that he hoped the Iranian-backed Hezbollah and Palestinian groups saw reason to cease attacks.

Lebanese Defence Minister Mohsen Dalloul said Wednesday the country's entire population would take up arms against an Israeli offensive.

"Of course we will not stand idly by in the face of aggression. We shall fight with all means at our disposal," Mr. Dalloul said in a live interview broadcast by the Beirut-based Voice of Lebanon radio station.

"Resistance to the Israeli occupation in South Lebanon will

stop only when Israel withdraws," Mr. Dalloul said.

His statement followed a Syrian warning to Israel against mounting a large-scale attack, indicating it would hurt the 21-month-old Middle East peace process.

Security sources in the southern town Marjouay were quoted as saying Israel had pulled out the bulk of the reinforcements it poured into its "security zone" in South Lebanon since the killing of five soldiers two weeks ago.

The sources inside the zone said about 60 military vehicles, mostly armoured troop carriers and artillery pieces crossed back into Israel from the eastern and western parts of the huffer area.

Independent security sources in the south said they had no information immediately available to confirm or deny the report.

Jordanian-Palestinian confederation looms into centre-stage

Debate focuses on concept as by choice and as a key to break logjam in peace talks

By Lamis K. Andoni

ALMOST TWO years after the launching of the Middle East peace process Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are finally seriously considering a future Jordanian-Palestinian confederation as a potential integral part of a joint negotiating strategy.

Both His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat have reached an understanding on the need to formulate a clearer and detailed vision of confederal ties and to consider placing the option on the negotiating table, according to officials from both sides.

It is clear, however, that neither side has either formulated a specific proposal nor has decided on whether it would be useful to raise the issue with the Israelis and the Americans to break the current deadlock in a way that will step up Arab demands for an Israeli commitment to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

But it is also clear, according to the understanding reached by the two leaders, that the two sides are talking about a confederation "between two independent entities" that will assert "Palestinian sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

Therefore, the almost immediate Israeli official stance should not be viewed as a shift from the basic Israeli position that so far rejects a recognition of Palestinian self-determination and is offering Palestinian self-rule plans that will ensure Israeli control over the land and security during the suggested interim period.

So while the Jordanians and the Palestinians view the floating of confederal ties as a door

to assert Palestinian sovereignty, the Israelis most probably consider it a revival of a form of the so-called "Jordanian option" to block the door to Palestinian statehood.

It is doubtless to say that all sides reacted positively to the idea in the hope of breaking the deadlock in the peace talks and will try to use the old-new option to steer the process in different — possibly opposite — directions.

The U.S. has, interestingly enough, maintained total silence on the issue and American officials contacted in Washington refused comment.

The Palestinian delegation has already raised the subject with the U.S. coordinator on the Middle East process, Dennis Ross, during his recent visit to the region.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Ross and other mediators remained non-committal, according to Palestinian negotiators, and appeared to be more focused on efforts to break the impasse on interim Palestinian self-rule rather than shifting the negotiations to what they view as issues belonging to the final status.

That is not to say that the U.S. has no position regarding the final status or the idea of confederation. After all, association between Jordan and the Israeli-occupied territories was a key element of the American proposal launched by former President Ronald Reagan back in 1982. Since then successive American administrations have strived to define that linkage that has received different and often conflicting interpretations.

At the same time, it is important to note that the U.S. has never publicly or privately

recognised Palestinian self-determination, even though officials in Washington are more than careful these days to make statements suggesting a principled American opposition to a Palestinian state.

Despite the apparent ambiguity of the American position that does not mean, according to well-placed experts in Washington, that the U.S. does not have in mind scenarios or at least ideas about the final regional set up — including the future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship.

Therefore, if the Jordanians and the Palestinians start serious discussions about the issue they will be effectively taking over by events and scenarios that could shape the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Moreover, neither the U.S. nor Israel has clearly spelled out what kind of role, if any, is envisioned for Jordan during the interim period. Taking the fact into consideration that so far no clear linkage has been established between the interim self-rule and the final status, a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement or strategy could be crucial in defining the course of the peace process.

And even if the two sides decided that placing the confederal option on the negotiating table will not serve Arab interests at this stage, that does not minimise the importance of trying to use some imaginative thinking on both sides regarding the future relationship.

According to the understanding reached in Amman, both Jordan and the PLO will separately try to formulate the future relationship and then decide to use either as a basis of a negotiating strategy or to offer it as a proposal to the U.S. and Israel, judging by interviews conducted with Jordanian and Palestinian officials.

(Continued on page 10)

Israelis see it as a way to block Palestinian statehood

From Michael Jansen in Birzeit, the occupied West Bank

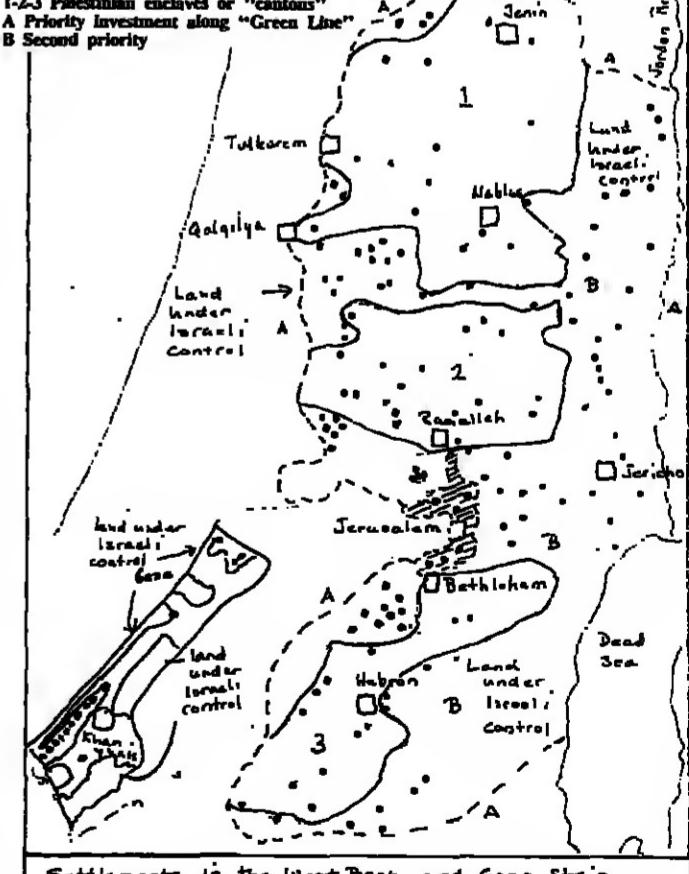
THE REVIVAL this week by Yasser Arafat of the idea of a confederation between Jordan and a future Palestinian entity would be positive — and acceptable to the inhabitants of the occupied territories — only if this confederation is formed on their terms and not those of Israelis who are promoting this proposal, like Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

The Palestinian demand is for a confederation of two sovereign states after the emergence of an independent Palestinian state comprising virtually all of the West Bank and Gaza, with Israeli settlements either being dismantled or Israel being accorded jurisdiction in the remaining settlements which would have "extra-territorial status" in the Palestinian entity.

The Israelis see confederation as quite a different proposition. For them it is a way to circumvent Palestinian self-determination leading to the creation of a Palestinian state in any part of the occupied territories. Through their expropriation, settlement and road building activities in the territories the Israelis have made it abundantly clear that they have no intention of withdrawing from the bulk of the territories and transferring authority to the Palestinians.

The Israeli intention is to hold on to at least half if not two-thirds of the land in both the West Bank and Gaza and to turn over concentrations of Palestinian population to Jordanian control, calling this "confederation."

This would allow Israel to avoid formal contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), thereby denying the Palestinian diaspora the right of return to the Palestinian portions of the confederation. Israel would also not have to contend with the de jure emergence of a Palestinian state which, simply by being born, would challenge Israel's "right to exist," which Israel wants accepted as a moral right as well as acceptance of the physical fact of the Jewish



state. And Israel would shed responsibility for the Palestinian portions of the confederation. Israel would also not have to contend with the de jure emergence of a Palestinian state which, simply by being born, would challenge Israel's "right to exist," which Israel wants accepted as a moral right as well as acceptance of the physical fact of the Jewish state. The Palestinian "entity" would also have economic

(Continued on page 10)

Middle East News

Intellectuals declare war on clerics

Convicted extremist executed in Egypt

CAIRO (Agencies) — A Muslim extremist convicted of shooting to death a lieutenant colonel in the state security service was executed at Cairo's appeals prison, the state-owned Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

Morsi Mohammad Ramadan was hanged Tuesday morning, but the announcement of his death was delayed until the evening.

The government-owned daily Al Akhbar said Wednesday that Ramadan killed the security officer last year in Fayoum, southwest of Cairo. He was riding a motorcycle with two other assailants, who were sentenced to long-prison terms.

His death brings to 15 the number of Muslim radicals executed in the government's campaign to quell an extremist crusade to install strict Islamic rule in place of Egypt's secular government.

Unlike the others, Ramadan was not tried in military court. He was sentenced to death by a high security court in May. Eight others have been sentenced to hang by military courts but remain at large.

President Hosni Mubarak began referring cases of militants to military courts last October to speed up the trials. The military trials have been criticised by human rights groups since the defendants are civilians whose only appeal is a plea for clemency to Mr. Mubarak.

The last hangings on Saturday were followed a day later by a shooting attack on an army general in Cairo that led to the deaths of four people in an ensuing shootout. The general was not wounded, and the government later claimed he was not the target.

More than 180 people have been killed since the militants began their violent campaign 18 months ago. Their targets have been officials, foreign tourists and members of the Coptic Christian minority, within the past four months, officials have also blamed the extremists for a

series of bombings in crowded places that have killed and wounded average Egyptians.

Mr. Miharab, quoted by MENA, said fundamentalists acquitted at the Sadat murder trial "have committed acts of subversion and aggression and have targeted tourism and the country's economy."

Five people found guilty of killing Sadat were executed at the time and a dozen others were given prison terms.

At a meeting with students and lecturers at Cairo University on Tuesday, Mr. Miharab also said Egyptians who fought with the Mujahideen in Afghanistan were among those engaging in terrorism. Nearly a thousand Egyptians went to Afghanistan in the early 1980s to help the Afghans in their war against Soviet troops.

Such veterans, seven of whom were tried in absentia, were sentenced to death in December by a military court for terrorism and conspiring against the regime.

Ramadan belonged to the Shawkiya, a breakaway faction of the main fundamentalist movement of Gamma Al Islamiyah.

On Saturday, five militants were hanged for an aborted assassination bid on Information Minister Safwat Al Sherif and bombings at tourist sites.

In a revenge attack the next day claimed by the underground Al Gamma, four people were killed and four wounded in a Cairo gunbattle after assailants opened fire on the car of an army general.

Police said Tuesday that security forces detained 70 Muslim fundamentalist suspects for the attack.

In a speech on Tuesday, Mr. Miharab said most of the people involved in the current wave of terrorist acts were implicated in the murder of his predecessor Anwar Sadat.

Intellectuals attack clerics

Secular Egyptian intellectuals marking the anniversary of a writer's murder by Muslim militants

have declared war on clerics they support extremist religious ideas.

"Stop exploiting religion. Terrorism is not only bullets and bombs but also edicts," read a banner at a rally by writers, academics and doctors in the headquarters of the leftist Union Progress, "Party (UPP) on Monday night.

The event commemorated the death more than a year ago of anti-fundamentalist writer Farag Foda, shot dead by militants last June outside his apartment in Cairo.

Speakers accused establishment clerics, including scholars from the state-run Al Azhar mosque and Islamic University, of suppressing freedom of thought by sanctifying the killing of "heretics," refusing to promote secular academics and banning books.

"The terrorist hands are still chasing us. These Islamists want to close a century of culture and civilisation in Egypt and take the country back to the age of ignorance," writer and UPP Secretary-General Rifaat Al Said told the crowd of several hundred people.

"These edicts are aimed at scaring and silencing writers and intellectuals, but we will not allow ignorance to sweep this country. We shall overcome this crisis and remove the siege they are trying to impose on our minds," he said.

Nasr Abu Zeid, a lecturer in the Arabic language department of Cairo University who has been denied promotion to professor for his unorthodox views on Islam, said Egypt was passing through a crisis of "ignorance and backwardness under the name of religion."

The Islamists condemn secular writers as heretics who copy the West, disfigure Islam and poison Muslim minds with books centred on sex. Militant activists are ready to turn condemnation into action and many intellectuals have received threats by telephone letter and live under police guard.

Vice is spreading in Iran — cleric

TEHRAN (R) — Social vices are spreading in Iran at a "dizzying" pace and cannot be fully stopped by police action, a senior anti-vice official was quoted as saying on Tuesday.

"Social corruption is spreading in the country at a dizzying rate," Salam newspaper quoted Javad Elahi, deputy director of the police anti-vice bureau, as saying. "Only cultural work can be effective in this regard. Action by law enforcement forces can curb vices only to a limited extent."

His remarks were the most explicit admission by a senior official that what Iran's Islamic leaders term a "Western cultural offensive" has been highly successful.

But his emphasis on ineffectiveness of force in wiping out vices echoed a theme picked up by many top officials a month after police launched a crackdown on women flouting Iran's strict Islamic dress code.

"We can in no way face up to the cultural offensive by violence," Majlis (Parliament) Speaker Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri said in remarks carried by several newspapers on Tuesday.

Iranian leaders list video films and satellite television programmes among the most effective means of Western cultural influence.

But they increasingly acknowledge that the harmful influence can be fought only by providing a religiously sound alternative to fill young people's leisure time — something which Iran's state television has not been able to do so far.

"We should carry out attractive cultural work, and rigid programmes cannot be attractive," Mr. Nateq-Nouri said.

Mr. Elahi indicated a relaxing of the government campaign against video films and said there were no laws against watching foreign television programmes via satellite.

He said police had no right to arrest people just for carrying video tapes in the street, or to check video tapes in a house they enter on other business.

Turkey also has accused Iran of training and supporting Muslim fanatics who killed secular writers and professors in recent years.

Turkey warns against support for rebel Kurds

ANKARA (Agencies) — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller has promised an unrelenting fight against Kurdish separatism and warned unnamed foreign powers against supporting it.

"We will also deal more effectively with all the external sources of terrorism whether around us or in Europe. All those who want to be friends of Turkey should make their choice. Those who would be enemies of Turkey should think not once, but twice," Ms. Ciller said in a nationally televised address.

Shortly before her address, Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Reza Bagheri was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to be told of Turkey's displeasure about attacks carried out by Turkish Kurdish rebels infiltrating from Iran, the semi-official Anatolia news agency said.

The Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) has been fighting a guerrilla war for Kurdish self-rule in southeastern Turkey since 1984. Over 6,000 soldiers, rebels and civilians have died since then.

Ms. Ciller's hardline followed an intensification of the fighting in the area after the guerrillas ended a two-month unilateral truce and resumed attacks in late May when the government snubbed their calls for autonomy talks.

About 140,000 government troops backed by jets and helicopters are engaged in operations against some 5,000 guerrillas.

Turkey believes several thousand other guerrillas who survived cross-border strikes at their mountain camps in northern Iraq last year have moved to Iran.

Addressing the nation two weeks after she took office, Ms. Ciller issued a call for national unity, saying the "vast silent majority" of Turkey's 12 million Kurds do not support the "terrorists."

She also pledged stiff punishment for the perpetrators of a fundamentalist violence in the central Turkish city of Sivas where Muslim fanatics, angered by the presence of a left-wing editor who published portions of Salman Rushdie's novel "Satanic Verses," torched a hotel, killing 37 people.

He visited the main hospital in the city of Erbil. "Without doubt people are dying because there are no medicines," he said, adding that a doctor at the hospital told him he had just sold his refrigerator to raise money for medical supplies.

"I was very struck by the declining economy of the country and the injustice of a situation in which people who suffered so much under Saddam Hussein are now continuing to suffer because of the double embargo against them," Lord Ennals said.

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JULY 22-23, 1993

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israeli Arab legislator to meet Arafat

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli Arab legislator said he was leaving for Tunis Friday to discuss the Middle East peace process with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. Abdel Wahab Darawish, head of the Arab Democratic Party which holds two of the 120 seats in parliament, emphasized he would not be representing the Israeli government on the trip. "I am going to meet PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat," Mr. Darawish told Israel Radio Wednesday. "We will talk about the problems facing the peace process today. I am not going to convey messages. This visit is my own initiative." Israel outlawed contact between its citizens and the PLO in 1986. The ban was revoked in January but Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin continues to oppose official contacts. Rabin spokesman Gad Ben-Ari told Reuters: "Whatever contacts Darawish makes with Tunis are his own business and it has nothing to do with the prime minister or the prime minister's office or with the government."

Morocco protests emigrants' expulsion

RABAT (R) — The Foreign Ministry has protested to Spain against "police repression" of Moroccan emigrant workers in the southern Spanish port of Algeciras, the official news agency MAP said Wednesday. The agency said the protest was handed Monday to Spanish Ambassador Joaquin Ortega Salinas after 167 emigrant workers were ordered back home when they arrived in Algeciras aboard the ferry Bismillah on Sunday. According to press reports, published in Morocco, 11 of the emigrants were injured, including a woman and a seven-year-old child, when the Spanish police intervened. The reports alleged that the emigrants were found with forged documents. The Spanish police had "summarily confiscated without any right the travel and work documents of these citizens and turned them back to Morocco," Foreign Ministry statement said. It added that the Spanish ambassador was handed "an energetic protest against these actions and unacceptable force against Moroccan nationals, simply travellers transiting through Spain." More than 300,000 Moroccan emigrants have crossed the straits of Gibraltar between Morocco and Spain this summer after spending summer holidays in their home country.

Mohammad Ali continues PoW mission

BAGHDAD (R) — Boxing legend Mohammad Ali left Baghdad for Tehran Wednesday after failing to work his old magic with President Saddam Hussein. He is on a mission to win an exchange of prisoners from the 1980-1989 Iran-Iraq war. Mr. Ali, who took American hostages home with him during the Gulf crisis after meeting President Saddam just before the start of the 1991 war over Kuwait, was not received this time by the Iraqi leader. Instead, he met Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of the revolutionary command council. An adviser to Mr. Ali, Bennett Johnson, said the former boxing champion would continue the mission in Tehran, taking back a message from the Iraqi government before he returned to the United States. Mr. Ali, who converted to Islam after becoming world champion in the 1960s, met senior Iranian officials in Tehran before coming to Baghdad about 10 days ago.

Gangsters rule U.S., says Iraqi paper

BAGHDAD (R) — An Iraqi newspaper published by President Saddam Hussein's son said Wednesday the United States was ruled by gang whose only aim was inflicting miseries on Americans and other peoples. "The least that could be said about them (U.S. rulers) is that they are ignorant, arrogant and malicious," Babol, published by Saddam's eldest son Uday, said in an editorial. "America today is a centre of danger and killing epidemics," Babol said. It said the reason was the presence of "an indecisive president and foolish officials bringing disgrace on America and misery on other people," it asked. "Is this the case with a superpower or a gang?" Babol's diatribe game two days after a senior U.N. envoy struck a deal with Baghdad on long-term monitor of the country's weapons potential which Iraq rejected in the past. Iraq blames the continuation of U.N. sanctions imposed in response to its August 1990 invasion of Kuwait on America's tough policies against it.

Britain defends use of uranium-tipped weapons

LONDON (R) — Britain, responding to charges it exposed its Gulf war troops to toxic uranium-tipped shells, said Tuesday such weapons were vital to the war effort. Defence Minister Jeremy Hanley said the shells, tipped with armour-piercing depleted uranium, posed an "infinitesimal" health risk to their users but had proved to be life-savers. "We only use ordnance as sophisticated and effective as this if it is intended to save lives," he said. "This particular ordinance is extremely effective and gets through the toughest armour, therefore our lives were saved because of its use." Only 88 of the uranium-tipped shells were fired by British forces in the United Nations coalition which forced Iraqi occupation forces out of Kuwait in 1991," Mr. Hanley said. Several hundred U.S. soldiers have complained of strange and unexplained health problems they say are due to the use of the depleted uranium shells. The condition has come to be called "desert fever" or "desert storm syndrome." Mr. Hanley said there was no evidence that the syndrome existed as a separate medical condition. However, he added, Britain's Defence Ministry was seeking further information.

Moroccan union says 57 strikers arrested

RABAT (R) — Moroccan authorities have arrested 12 fishing boat crewmen on strike in the northern port of Nador, bringing to 57 the number of strikers arrested this month, the union Marocaine du Travail (UMT) labour federation said Tuesday. In a statement, the UMT said the 12 had been charged with disturbing the peace and hindering freedom to work. Fishermen have been on strike in Nador since July 16 in protest against changes in regulations that reduce their income. Suspended prison terms of three months each were passed on 18 other industrial workers convicted of hindering freedom to work by picketing plants during strikes. Another group of 27 strikers employed on a farm in the Gharb area north of Nador appeared in court on Monday and were granted provisional liberty while the court deliberated, the UMT said. A group of 300 teachers and civil servants, are currently on an unlimited hunger strike at the Rabat offices of the UMT.

Battle over immigrants from Yemen sparks Israeli uproar

By Neil MacFarquhar
The Associated Press

REHOVOT — The minibuses pulled up to the absorption centre and disgorged a group of devout Jews in black suits who immediately started interrogating Yemenite immigrants about their eating habits.

"What do you put salt on it?" a bearded Israeli demanded from one Yemeni, still wearing his forelocks and colourful skull cap.

The questions Tuesday about our kosher food are part of the battle for the souls of the new immigrants. Religious parties are squabbling over whether the Yemenites are getting the proper indoctrination.

Secular Israelis are furious that the religious bickering has spread to yet another issue. They fear the publicity this time will jeopardise quiet efforts to bring the last 1,000 Jews out of Yemen.

The 250 Yemenites who arrived over the past year are the first in over 30 years. It reminds Israel of the famous "Operation Magic Carpet" flight that transferred most of the

Secular Yemenites have long been dismayed that religious parties hold the balance of power in any ruling coalition because voters are almost evenly split between left and right.

They believe the absorption process needs no tinkering. They point out that the Yemenites who want to remain devoutly religious have found homes, while those that have gone secular have success stories like the famous singer Ofra Haza as role models.

We have allowed the religious establishments, a minority in our society, to dictate to us, the majority, about how Yemenite immigrants should be absorbed," Susan Hattis Rolfe, editor of the Labour Party magazine Spectrum, wrote in the Jerusalem Post.

"We have even allowed them to pull us into an orgy of irresponsible publications about the new arrivals."

News about immigration, long barred by Arab countries, is usually censored.

But the fight on the pages of the ultrareligious papers leaked into the mainstream press. Fundits on television

talk shows blasted the tabloid newspapers for using the battle to fuel circulation wars.

More than 40,000 Yemenites came in Operation Magic Carpet, which started after Israel's creation in 1948. They continued coming until 1961, when political changes in Yemen stemmed the flow until last year.

The Yemeni government has said it will not prevent emigration through other countries, but the immigrants are worried that fanatical tribal leaders in northern Yemen might block it. Most Jews in Yemen are craftsmen and poor.

The new immigrants themselves appear content to let the political fight go on well over their heads while they catch up with long lost relatives. They are welcomed with the narcotic khat leaves they chewed in Yemen and traditional water pipes.

"The situation was ok in Yemen," said Suleiman Fayed, a 34-year-old who arrived six weeks ago. "But I always had it in the back of my mind to come here. I have family here. We belong here."

It will be rather hot and winds will be northerly light to moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

IRIBID: Dr. Mohammad Al-Zubaidi (—)

Al Quds pharmacy (—)

Stomachic pharmacy (—)

Najib pharmacy (—)

Safadi (—)

Min./max. temp. (—)

Aqaba 19°/35°

Amman 26°/41°

Deserts 16°/37°

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terranea Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

Al Asmaa Church Tel. 630851

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772621

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Assumption International Church Tel. 652526

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 624022

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 652824, 654932

Home News

Queen outlines Jordan's human development strides

AMMAN (J.T.) — Participating in a two-day meeting in Paris on strategies to accelerate human development, Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday presented a paper highlighting Jordan's achievements in promoting human development and the problems faced by the country as a result of social, economic and political constraints.

Queen Noor is a member of the International Commission on Peace and Food, which is organizing the meeting of the Working Group on Strategies to Accelerate Human Development.

The paper incorporated three case studies as practical and used models for accelerating human development, with an emphasis on women and rural underprivileged communities.

The case studies include the Bani Hamida Women's Weaving Project and the Jordan River Enterprise, the Medicinal Herbs Scheme in Bani Kinaanah and the Quality of Life Project, all initiated by the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation and designed as prototype development models.

Founded in April 1989, the International Commission on Peace and Food is an independent non-political, non-profit organization of concerned scientists and professionals from 19 nations.

It works to promote world peace and international development by redirecting resources

from military expenditures into practical programmes to achieve peace and political security for all nations, to fight the war against hunger, poverty and increased drug use worldwide, and to fund integrated and comprehensive efforts to protect the environment.

The chairman of the commission, Dr. Swaminathan, is the first recipient of the World Food Prize.

Members include former U.S. First Lady Rosalynn Carter, Nobel Peace laureate Norman Borlaug, as well as other distinguished members.

Much of the commission's activity is centred in the working groups, each of which is preparing a chapter for the final report to be presented at a meeting of all working groups of the commission at the Carter Center in October.

The final report will be presented at the Summit on Social Development which the United Nations is organizing on the occasion of its 50th anniversary in 1995.

The Working Group on Strategies to Accelerate Human Development is discussing the importance of education for girls and women world-wide to improve family income, agricultural productivity, environmental clean-up, and demographic factors pressing humanitarian issues.

British Institute releases book on Roman, Islamic Amman

By Sawsan Ghosheh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After six years of excavations in Amman, British archaeologist Austin Northedge culminated his work in authoring a book entitled "Studies on Roman and Islamic Amman."

The book is the first comprehensive study of the archaeological history of the capital, covering three periods dating back to 2000-3000 B.C. until the rebuilding of Amman with the advent of the Circassians in 1880.

The book is significant because it gathers all the history of archaeology in Amman, something not done before. It also publishes old pictures gathered from different archives," said William Lancaster, director of the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History (BIAAH), at a press conference Wednesday.

Unlike other Jordanian cities, such as Jerash and Petra, in Amman ruins are not apparent and are lost amid the modernity of the capital, Mr. Lancaster added, stressing the hard work that went into the production of the book.

Traditionally, archaeologists were primarily concerned with Roman history in Amman, but recently there has been renewed interest in Islamic archaeology and Dr. North-

edge's book reflects this new direction, he stated.

Dr. Northedge, a lecturer of Islamic art and archaeology at the Sorbonne in France, wrote the chapter on the history of Amman since Islam and until 1880, leaving the other two chapters dealing with the pre-Roman-pre-Greek era and the coming of the Roman, and the coming of the Roman, to other specialists.

"Amman was a very important city under the Umayyads.

It was the most important city in the area that is now Jordan... it was the centre of the governor," Dr. Northedge told reporters at the Royal Cultural Centre.

"It was the only time in Amman's history that it was a capital province of a great empire."

Thus, he said, two great monuments of the Umayyad period can be found in Amman: the Umayyad Congregational Mosque and the Umayyad Palace.

He drew similarities between the significance of Amman under the Umayyad rule and its current importance as a Jordanian city.

But, Dr. Northedge maintained that Amman's prominence began to decline with the downfall of the Umayyad empire.

Under the Abbasid and Fatimid periods, Amman passed through what Dr. Northedge described as a "period of eco-

nomic recession," only to become "abandoned" by the sixteenth century and then was "rebuilt" once again after 1880 with the arrival of the first Circassian immigrants.

While Amman was dwindling as the primary city in Jordan, Karak followed by Salt began to occupy its place, he added...

The rise and fall of Amman as the capital city of Jordan is closely tied to the role Arab tribes play in the political power structure, Dr. Northedge explained.

The Umayyad rule, like the current Jordanian political system, he said, depended mainly on good relations with desert tribes.

Amman's proximity to the desert and to tribes thus allowed it to prosper. But with the advent of non-Arab empires in the region, the significance of the Arab tribes began to diminish, taking with it the importance given to Amman.

To celebrate the publication of Studies on Roman and Islamic Amman Volume I: History, Site and Architecture, the BIAAH will feature an exhibition of British archaeological projects in Jordan from July 25 to August 5, at the Royal Cultural Centre. The exhibition will later tour around Jordanian universities, and different secondary schools across the Kingdom.

He said it would be good practice to stamp meat so that customers can differentiate it from meat bought from other countries.

Senior government officials representing the departments responsible for importing and inspecting meat and sheep were present at the meeting.

The Australian team discussed meat-related issues with Ministry of Industry and Trade Secretary General Marwan Awdah and reviewed Australian-Jordanian trade in general.

Australian Ambassador to Jordan Jonathan Sheppard said at the meeting the Australian government was committed to the Kingdom's required meat standards and specifications.

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Opinion & Analysis

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

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The best for the cause

JORDANIAN WOMEN activists appear to be at a loss on how to implement the strategy they adopted two weeks ago. An issue of priority is getting more and more women to vote in the upcoming elections in order to boost the chances of women candidates. One of the ideas the leaders of the movement are toying with is the launching of a media campaign that would reach as many women as possible. Whether this will work or not depends on answers to several questions. One is whether the movement's strategy is too ambitious, too broad and long-term in nature. Another one is whether the media, being totally under men's control, have given the movement too little attention in the past and are not expected to change soon.

What women need to do is concentrate all their efforts at this stage on one matter: getting their representatives to Parliament. At this juncture, this target requires campaigns in specific constituencies where women-candidates will run. One more effective way this could be achieved through is the recruitment of women volunteers. What the leaders of the movement need to focus on is the recruitment of young women, graduates of universities and community colleges. These young people could go into a crash course that would familiarise them with the issues and methods for a house-to-house campaign in the constituencies that women candidates would run. The volunteers' task should include the collection of women family cards and the registration at voter registration centres. Volunteers could also collect from women contributions that are needed to buy places in the press and air time on radio and TV.

At this moment in their struggle, women must not let it escape their minds that their priority is to ensure that one of them reaches the dome. What they must aim at is ensure that whoever gets elected, woman or man alike, is the best speaker for their cause. Only when they do that will their cause be heard and debated.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Wednesday described the current developments in Egypt as representing the result of a foreign conspiracy batched against the Arab and Muslim people. The foreign powers realise that in Egypt lies the strength or the weakness of the Arab Nation and therefore, they have been intent on weakening the Egyptians through creating internal disturbance and fomenting acts of terrorism, said the paper. It added that the events in Egypt now are appalling and fearful, happening as a result of the foreign powers' conspiracy against Islam and the Arab Nation at large. Those behind the conspiracy in Egypt harbour deep hatred towards the Arabs and the Muslims and hope that acts of terrorism would further weaken the Egyptian nation and drive despair into the hearts of the Arab and Muslim people everywhere, charged the daily. What is happening in Egypt, added the paper, is part of a conspiracy being carried out under the umbrella of the new world imperialism, which is intent on dividing and ruling the world in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet empire. The paper said that the same perpetrators of the conspiracy are directing their venom towards Baghdad, Cairo and all the Arab and Islamic capitals. It said that the Arabs and the Muslims have reason to fear the unknown as they watch Egypt being subjected to economic military and political pressure and its people facing a conspiracy designed to shake its very foundation.

IT IS useless to talk about prospects for improving U.S.-Jordanian relations as long as the American navy continues to impose a blockade on Aqaba, said Fahd Al Fanek, a columnist in Al Ra'i's daily Wednesday. The siege on Aqaba-bound shipping is illegal and can only be interpreted as an act of war on Jordan, he charged. Indeed, the blockade has diminished the number of monthly ships docking at Aqaba Harbour to nine, down from 20, one and a half years ago and 30 before the Gulf crisis, said the writer. He said the American act of war on Aqaba is costing the Kingdom some \$500 million in lost business, something which accounts for 10 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product. While the U.S.-imposed siege on Aqaba continues, no measures are being imposed to restrict land or maritime transport from and to Iran, Turkey, Syria and Saudi Arabia, the writer pointed out. He said that the siege on Aqaba continues at a time when the Jordanian government reiterates to the whole world that it is strictly abiding by the rules of the U.N. By continuing the blockade, the Americans are telling the world that they do not trust the Jordanian government, and by imposing the siege on Jordan alone, the Americans are clearly trying to rewar the other countries which were aligned with the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq and punishing the Jordanian people for opting for democracy and freedom of expression, criticising all forms of terrorism practised against the Arab Nation.

The U.S. Jewish lobby falls from grace

By Patrick Cockburn

WASHINGTON — According to a Washington political joke there are three branches of the American government: the National Rifle Association, the Tobacco Institute and AIPAC, the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee. During the 1980s AIPAC was the most powerful lobby in the capital, capable of killing an appointment or a programme with a nod.

AIPAC had money and political clout and was quick to use both to reward and punish its friends and enemies. From 1980, when President Ronald Reagan was elected, it also became a critical link between the Republicans and the right-wing Likud government in Israel.

Its power was bound to wane with the victory of the Democrats in the U.S. and Labour in Israel, but nobody expected AIPAC's most prominent leaders to destroy themselves by a series of misstatements and lost political battles. "Everybody shoots themselves in the foot once in a while but no need to use a machine gun," said one Washington observer.

The most dramatic departure from AIPAC is that of Tom Dine, its executive director for 13 years, who resigned under pressure after publication of an interview in which he insulted Orthodox Jews. His remarks were made four years ago to David

Landau whose book, *Piety and Power — The World of Jewish Fundamentalism*, has just appeared.

Mr. Dine said: "I don't think mainstream Jews feel very comfortable with the ultra-Orthodox. It's a class thing. Their image is smelly. That's what I'd say now that you've got me thinking about it. Hasids and New York diamond dealers." He also said leaders of the United Jewish Appeal, the largest Jewish philanthropic body, told him they did not like to fly El Al, Israel's national airline, because "those people" were on board.

"AIPAC had money and political clout and was quick to use both to reward and punish its friends and enemies. From 1980, when President Ronald Reagan was elected, it also became a critical link between the Republicans and the right-wing Likud government in Israel."

"Actually, I prefer Swissair or Lufthansa myself," Mr. Dine continued. "But I fly El Al to Israel because it's direct. Yes, TWA flies direct too. But it's low-class, like the Orthodox. Yes, that's still the image."

Although Mr. Dine said he had not meant to demean Orthodox Jews, his provoked an outraged reaction. Rabbi Moshe Sherer,

the leader of a number of ultra-Orthodox groups, wrote: "Surely you recognise that if you were to make similar remarks about African Americans, for example, or about Reform Jews, you would be compelled to resign your position."

Even so, as the man who created AIPAC as a political power, Mr. Dine might have survived the future. But his remarks about the Orthodox came after a series of setbacks. AIPAC was at the height of its power when the Republican right ran the White House. President Bush and James Baker, his secretary of

president, who became involved in a dispute with Israel's deputy foreign minister, Yossi Beilin. He said that Mr. Beilin had told him that Israel was prepared to return to its 1967 borders in return for peace. Mr. Beilin says this was a "gross misquote".

Mr. Friedman's response to the denial was forthright. He said: "This little slime ball can say he didn't say it but three congressmen will affirm that's just what he said." The clash also epitomised the differences between AIPAC and the Labour government whose leader, Yitzhak Rabin, last year criticised the organisation for unnecessarily damaging the relationship between Israel and the U.S. He demanded that the lobby limit its contacts with the administration and stick to trying to influence Congress.

American Jews have always voted overwhelmingly for the Democrats. The defeat of the Republicans and Likud was bound to weaken AIPAC, but it is still a powerful lobby. After President Bill Clinton was elected last year David Steiner, then the president of AIPAC, boasted to a contributor, who recorded his remarks, that his organisation had significant influence over Mr. Clinton's cabinet appointees. The claim was probably true, but when his conversation was published, he too had to resign — The Independent.

Israeli calls for withdrawal from South Lebanon

By David J. Forman

The writer is spokesperson of Rabbis for Human Rights. The article is reprinted from the *Jerusalem Post*.

AS THE number of casualties mount in South Lebanon, one bears cries for new initiatives in combating the terrorist assaults on our forces. Suggestions range from counter-guerrilla-like attacks to saturation bombings.

But there have been no calls for the evacuation of the Israeli army from Lebanon.

We are in South Lebanon ostensibly to protect the northern region of Israel. To fulfil this defence need, Israeli soldiers must risk their lives. We must continually ask ourselves: Are these young men serving the security needs of the country, or are they bearing the burden for a botched political/military policy that has evolved since the invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982?

In light of the divisions in public opinion that the Lebanon war wrought, we must weigh carefully the reasons for pouring more troops into South Lebanon.

The declaratory purpose of the war was to push Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) terrorists 40 kilometres into Lebanese territory, in order to place their Katynas out of the range of Israel's northern settlements. Ten years later, rockets are still landing in Kiryat Shmona and its environs.

The Labour Party would do well to remember its initial hesitation in supporting the Lebanon adventure. It suspected that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's real desire was to re-order the political map of the Middle East, in the errant bone that the PLO would be sufficiently humiliated to accept any Israeli policy in the territories. The imbroglio continues to explode that ill-conceived notion.

Before the outbreak of the war, Israel and the PLO signed a truce through an agreement brokered by the U.S. — maintained a tense silence along the northern border. For a year, all was quiet on the northern front, until the shooting of Israel's ambassador to London. It was that act which allegedly prompted Israel's invasion and the rocket attacks into Israeli territory.

If Labour wishes to stay true to its original intuitive reaction to the Lebanon war, it must maintain that the goal of its government is the same as the one the Likud government claimed in 1982: to stop the inhabitants of Israel's northern border towns needing to live in shelters.

The best way to do that is to bring our boys home now. Let's admit our errors and get out of Lebanon. That is what the Lebanese want, and our departure might just end the attacks on our soldiers and civilians. If we do not leave, we will find ourselves stumbling into Vietnam-like quagmire.

Our country will be divided again; and with the bitterness that characterised the divisions in America because of the Vietnam War. Soldiers' refusal to serve in Lebanon will increase. Casualties will mount, with parents asking: What are we sacrificing our sons for? For the continuation of a misguided policy that proved a failure weeks after the war began?

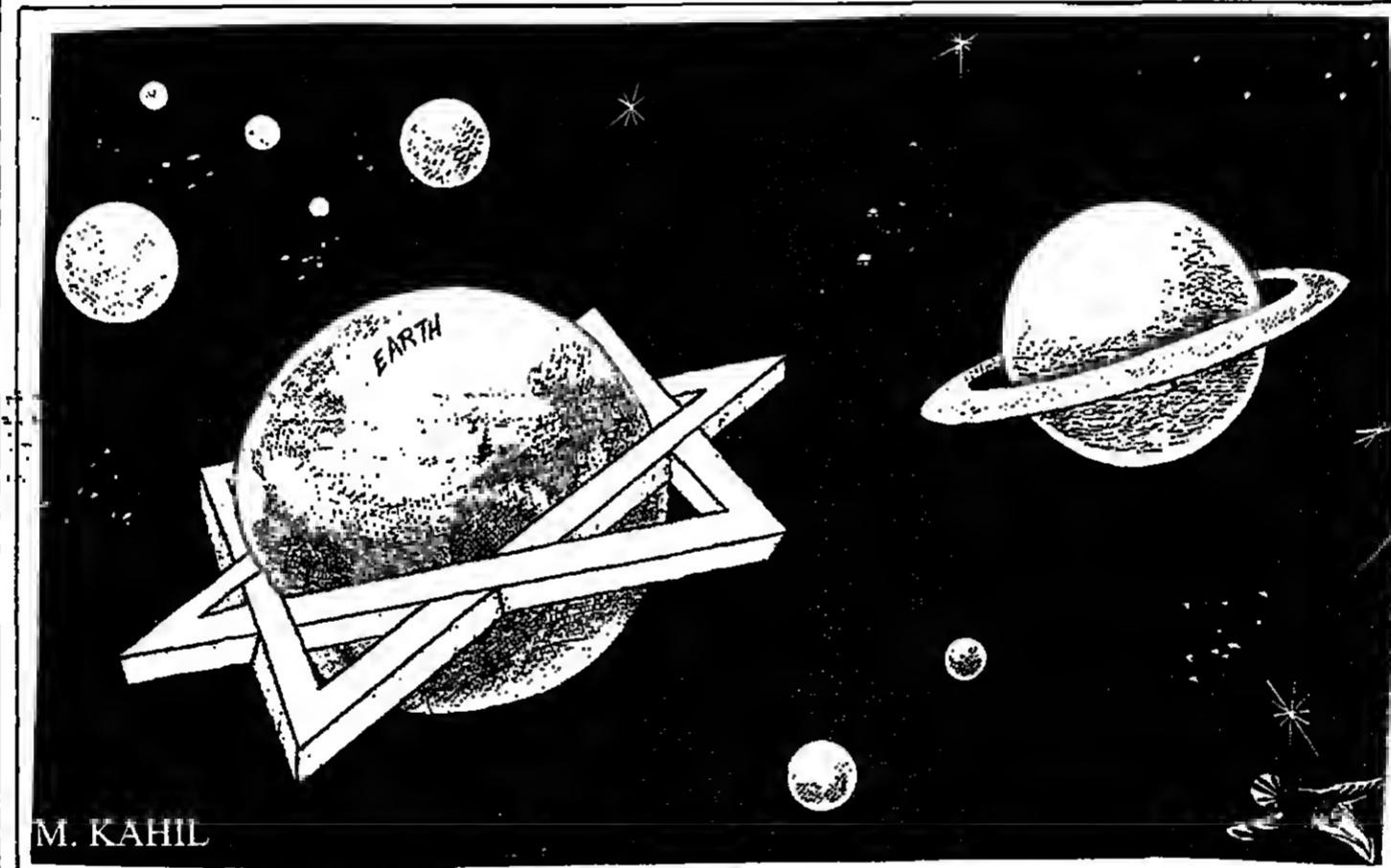
Our political leaders are falling into the Vietnam trap, blaming the Syrians, Iranians, Hezbollah and whomever for what is happening. America held Cambodia and Laos responsible for the Vietcong's actions. (Hopefully, unlike the Americans in Cambodia, we won't invade Syria.)

No one state or militia has control over the various terrorist groups operating throughout Lebanon. Two of those most powerful sects are the Druse and the Shiites. Before the war, they were not our enemies. But our continued presence in Lebanon has brought all the different factions together. They are unified in their desire to rid their soil of Israel.

Like the U.S., we believe that we can train another army to do our bidding. The Americans failed in their attempts to turn the South Vietnamese army into a serious fighting force. The end result was that Americans got killed in place of South Vietnamese. So it is in Lebanon. Israel cannot — should not — put its trust in the South Lebanese Army.

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No clear way forward for Japan's hung parliament

By Eugene Moosa
Reuter

TOKYO — It will take days, even weeks, of haggling and horse-trading before a clear picture emerges from the confusion in Japan's new hung parliament, where the swing votes are held by a new party with little experience.

"No serious political commentator can accurately predict who will head the new government," said Tadashi Iyasu, politics professor at Ryukoku University.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said on Monday the 223 seats the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) won out of 511 contested in Sunday's general election showed Japan was still looking to the LDP for leadership. He said the LDP would definitely seek to form a minority or coalition government.

LDP officials said they would call a special session of parliament on Aug. 2, aiming to vote for the next prime minister on Aug. 12.

In the days ahead, the LDP is expected to list affiliated independents on its parliamentary roster, taking its strength in the powerful lower house to about 252. That is still short of the 256 it needs to form a majority government.

In the other camp, a five-party alliance which pledged before the election to form a coalition to end 38 years of LDP rule repeated the promise on Monday.

Together the five — the Socialists, the Japan Renewal Party formed by LDP defectors, the Budd-stacked Komite, the centrist Democratic Socialists and the tiny Socialist Democratic Federation — would hold about 210 seats, including sympathisers among the independents.

The balance is held by the Japan New Party (JNP), and the Harbinger New Party, a neutral bloc which announced on Mon-

day it would form a 48-strong parliamentary group. JNP leader Morihiro Hosokawa still refuses publicly to back either camp.

"I guess he can't do anything drastic too early, because he has no experience in matters of this gravity," Mr. Iyasu said. "He must also consult the newly elected JNP lawmakers, most of whom have no parliamentary experience."

The Communists, with 15 seats, will not figure in any coalition.

Mr. Iyasu, an expert in LDP affairs, said both camps would degenerate into squabbling factions if pushed into opposition. This increased their determination to win the tug of war over the JNP-Harbinger alliance.

A decisive element in coalition or alliance talks will be the choice of candidate to head such a fragile government and neither camp holds an ace on that score, Mr. Iyasu said.

In the LDP, Mr. Miyazawa himself cannot be considered since no party would opt to support a prime minister who has lost a no-confidence vote.

Opinion remains split. NHK public television said the LDP was most likely to form a minority government, relying on possible deals with some centrist parties to push through key measures.

Mr. Iyasu disagreed. "My bet is the JNP group will join the five-party alliance because they must keep up the political momentum that they have created, that is, the move away from one-party rule and stagnant policies."

Soldiers guard the downtown area but stay clear of the southern Baco Congo neighbourhood, where more than half the city's 600,000 residents lived before the trouble started this month.

Crisis in Congo — another experiment backfires

By Armand Bernard Massamba
The Associated Press

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — Daily shootouts, random looting, mobs that choose sides on ethnic lines. An elected legislature paralysed by its own diversity. A former ruler who won't let go.

"It's a familiar pattern in developing countries that have experimented with democracy since the cold war ended, particularly in Africa."

Each textbook transition toward democracy seems to collapse into civil unrest and political impasse, usually driven by tribal rivalries long suppressed by colonialism and authoritarian governments.

Congo, a southwest African nation famous for rich oil fields, dense rain forests and a great river, once seemed on the path to doing it right.

The five parties have discussed putting up Tsutomu Hata, the renewables chief who led the revolt against the LDP, as their joint candidate for premier.

But Mr. Hata's past links to two paramount scandal figures, the LDP's Noboru Takeshita and "kingmaker" Shin Kanemaru, could scare away the JNP neutral bloc.

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Bacongo has been taken over by gangs of armed men called "ninjas", who wear knitted masks. Diplomats say many appear to be army soldiers out of uniform.

A similar struggle in Nigeria, where the military ruler won't relinquish power to a rival who apparently won the presidential election last month, has overshadowed the Congo crisis and other African political dramas.

All have common elements: an army afraid of losing dominance, a dictator reluctant to leave and a society unable to separate party politics from ethnic conflict.

In Niger, which used to have a military government, soldiers rebelled last week against Mahamane Ousmane, the first democratically elected president. He declared: "The army must obey the political establishment."

Serious efforts to throw out Africa's authoritarian rulers were born when the cold war died and the dictators could no longer play the superpowers off against each other.

One of the first democracy movements, a distant echo of the collapsing Berlin wall, began in late 1989 in Benin with people storming a statue of Lenin and demanding the ouster of their communist military ruler.

Weeks later, Liberian rebel Charles Taylor began fighting another military ruler, Samuel Doe, starting a tribal war that has killed 150,000 people.

Soldiers guard the downtown area but stay clear of the southern Baco Congo neighbourhood, where more than half the city's 600,000 residents lived before the trouble started this month.

Militants have begun taking hostages. Mr. Lissouba's chief aide, Albert Otsiayi, was freed last week in exchange for popular musician Jacques Koyo, who supports Mr. Sassou-Nguesso.

Mr. Lissouba and Mr. Sassou-Nguesso belong to rival Bantu tribes, whose rifts are growing steadily wider.

Congo renounced Marxism in 1991 and held its first free elections in 1992. It had become a haven for people fleeing the social and economic collapse of Zaire, but now Brazzaville and Kinshasa are sister cities in chaos.

Weekender

July 22, 1993 A

Published Every Thursday

Author Slavenka Drakulic: 'We are the war'

By Justin Keay

LONDON — Two years after it started, the crisis in former Yugoslavia shows no sign of being resolved. Indeed, it has induced "compassion fatigue" among Westerners who have grown tired of the endless accusations and counter-accusations and the relentlessly tedious (and largely useless) peace negotiations. Slavenka Drakulic is the perfect antidote. Lively, outspoken and with an excellent command of the English language, she is determined not to allow the horror of what is still taking place to be clouded by political or diplomatic obfuscation.

Born 44 years ago in Rijeka, an industrial port in Croatia, she read comparative sociology and literature at Zagreb University before making her name in journalism.

A few years ago, she published *How We Survived Communism And Even Laughed*, a collection of essays which somehow managed to cast new light on how it was to live in a Communist society. Eschewing a political or even sociological approach, Drakulic wrote frankly about day to day problems and triumphs. She does much the same in *Balkan Express: Fragments From The Other Side Of War* to be published in the U.S. next month. Her novel *Marble Skin*, which deals with mother daughter relationships, is also scheduled to be published later in the year.

Critics have never been able to categorise Drakulic: She is widely described as feminist, in the sense that she writes from a woman's point of view, but the label somehow seems inadequate.

Balkan Express is described as "literary non-fiction": A label broadly endorsed by Drakulic.

"I don't know what the war is ... but I can see that it is everywhere. It is in a street flooded with blood after 20 people have died in a bread queue in Sarajevo. But it is also in your not understanding it, in my unconscious cruelty towards you ... in the way that it is growing within us and changing our emotions, our relations, our values. We are the war ... we make it possible, we allow it to happen" (from *Balkan Express*).

In Drakulic's book, history is as real and significant as something that happened yesterday, often distorted and exaggerated and sometimes imagined, but always continuing to hold people in its grip.

Balkan Express is about an atomised society where people have become preoccupied with keeping themselves and their families alive. Clearly, to Drakulic, something inside has died: The war has damaged people's sense of themselves in the world, it has damaged their humanity.

Drakulic maintains that her book "picks up where the news stops, it fits somewhere in between hard facts and analysis and personal stories, because the war is happening not only at the front, but everywhere and to us all."

She sees the war as somehow real and surreal at the same time: Even to people who are caught up in it, there is a sense of otherness, that really it is all happening to somebody else, somewhere else. Not in Europe, surely? Can such medieval horror, based on such primitive prejudice, really happen where children wear Bart Simpson T-shirts and where Madonna sings her latest hit on MTV? One is left with a sense of something that has spiralled out of control, but is yet so horrific that it is hard to give it credence.

During a visit to London she agreed to an exclusive interview.

Question: You write in *Balkan Express* that the achievements of the new Croatia will have to be "considerable indeed, because the independence stinks of death." Elsewhere in the book you refer to the strange, quasifascist atmosphere currently prevailing in the country. How are things there? Do you see any signs of the wounds of war healing?



In the *Balkan Express* author Slavenka Drakulic portrays the psychological wounds inflicted by war

Answer: "No, I don't see any signs of healing. I think Croatia is in a strange, in-between stage: There is neither peace nor war. This makes people nervous: You can deal with certainty, but it is hard to cope with this not knowing. The frontline is still only 30 miles from Zagreb — and this induces a certain schizophrenia. I must say that there is also a certain bitterness among people on the Dalmatian coast that they bore the brunt of the war against the Serbs: People in places like Dubrovnik and Zadar still live in daily fear of being shelled. They are a long way from getting their lives back together."

"I feel that this war has changed everybody. In Europe as well as former Yugoslavia, Europe just didn't know how to respond to the problem of refugees, to countries set on changing their borders. They used euphemisms, not wanting to accept the reality. If Europe doesn't know how to deal with minority issues here, what will happen in the future with the former Soviet Union? And many of the republics involved there have nuclear weapons. Rules must be set, rather than the present policy of endless negotiations, of the U.N. going into war areas without mandate to fight back."

Q: How do you feel things got to this stage in former Yugoslavia? How could a society, where people had lived alongside each other apparently without incident for the past two generations, just fall apart?

A: "This war was manufactured from the very top, and pushed down through the media. War memories were

revived by the Serbs, and distorted: Croats responded in kind. Once the first house was blown up, it was the start of a bloody chain. Volunteers came over to Croatia — and then to Bosnia — from Serbia and started threatening local Serbs if they didn't agree to fight."

"In the earlier 1980s, you couldn't really feel tension, except in Kosovo. There were many mixed marriages: For many people, for my generation and younger, nationality had ceased to mean anything. (Serbian President Slobodan) Milosevic shifted the focus of debate from social and economic issues to nationalism. Tensions started building up: You see this but you can't imagine that it could lead to war. Maybe in Croatia, the Serb minority was not handled well, but it seems it was too late: Arms had already been smuggled in."

Q: You are often described as a feminist writer. Do you agree with this description?

A: "Certainly. I am a feminist — but I'm not ideological about it. I write from a woman's point of view. In *Balkan Express* and *How We Survived Communism* the view is from below, from the kitchen window, if you like. Everybody who is experiencing this war is doing so in their own way: I am trying to show how people are being changed by it. People have had enough military and political analysis: They need to see what lies behind it."

Q: I have read *Marble Skin*: The descriptions of the daughter-mother-lover relationship in particular are quite remarkable. What was the genesis of this story? What were you trying to get across?

A: "For a very long time, I had wanted to write about the 'sexual mother': I feel it is the last taboo. Nobody wants to discuss it: Children — daughters in particular — find the notion hard to accept, and the mother's silence on the matter is hypocritical. The people in the book are very ordinary: They don't even have a discernible nationality. The book is fundamentally about emotions, about people and their feelings. It goes very deep."

Q: How has the book been received?

A: "Very well in Croatia: It's also doing well in Holland and Belgium. I look forward to seeing how it does in the U.K. and the U.S.: The British in particular are very closed to matters sexual and they might feel the book is too open."

"Funnily enough, some of the best reactions to the book have come from men: Many have told me that reading it helped them understand women. Certainly, I think that women who had problems relating to their own mothers might feel uncomfortable with it."

Q: What are your future plans?

A: "I'm working on a book about the 1945-55 generation in former Yugoslavia: My generation. We endured the end of the war, Stalinism, the reform era, and now, war again. To be honest, we never thought we'd see the collapse of communism: It deprived us of the ability to see into the future, so we came to feel that there was no future beyond it. All these changes are hard for us. It is very difficult to transform your entire outlook and life at 45. I think we really need to understand what it is that has happened. We need to get a proper perspective."

"As regards the future generally, I am very pessimistic. Europe was so naive to think that the collapse of communism could be bloodless: Democracy must be built. At the moment, though, we are facing a new world disorder. The rules have not been set, and this makes me very fearful" — World News Link.

BOOK REVIEWS

Throwing light into dark places

Sleeping On A Wire: Conversations With Palestinians In Israel

By David Grossman
Jonathan Cape, London 1993, £17.99

David Grossman's first book, *The Yellow Wind*, explored the attitudes of Palestinians living under occupation in the West Bank and of the Israeli settlers who had made their homes among them. The book made its young author's reputation, one which he has since enhanced by writing two successful novels. Reading his new book is to realise, with an infinite sense of pathos and nostalgia, that things might have been different in Palestine, that the conflict between Jews and Arabs could long since have been resolved, had a different attitude of mind prevailed among Israel's founding fathers and their successors down the years.

Instead, as David Grossman makes clear with a wealth of detailed illustration, Israel's leaders have made use of a combination of legislative manipulation and simple coercion to ensure that the Palestinian minority — one fifth of the population of Israel — should not enjoy a proportionate share of the benefits of life there. And the Palestinians, out of a mixture of fear and mistrust, have remained passive, have tried to be as inconspicuous as possible — or, in Grossman's vivid image, have behaved like tightrope walkers who sense danger and have stopped in mid-air. Unwilling to go forward and unable to go back, they remain in uneasy suspension, "sleeping on the wire".

The author must know that what he writes here will make him deeply unpopular with the majority of his countrymen. His critics do not mean it as a compliment when they call him "the conscience of Israel", in the tone of voice that Menachem Begin used to adopt when he dismissed as "bleeding hearts" those Israelis who protested about human rights violations in the occupied territories. But Grossman is clear in his own mind about what he is doing. Shocked, as he explains in the last chapter, to discover that many Palestinians expect one day to be deported from Israel, he addresses himself in these terms to an imaginary Palestinian: "In the book I am now writing,

there is the desire, which I do not always know how to realise (but which now, at least, I am confident of), to make room for you here." In other words, his aim is to show how finally, after 45 years, the Palestinians in Israel could and should be integrated into Israeli life.

To this objective Grossman brings, apart from honesty and a willingness to look unwelcome facts in the face, a modesty which disarms criticism and lends an almost childlike sincerity to his far-reaching judgments. For instance, when he recounts the terrible story of the village of Ikrat and Biram, occupied by the Israeli army which defied a Supreme Court order to allow the return of their inhabitants and blew up the villages before their eyes, he is the first to ask why he knew so little of excesses and inequalities which made the Palestinians into strangers in their own land.

It is a question that ought to be put, not just to every Israeli, but to anyone who accepts without question Israel's two-tier system of citizenship. Of the many moving and revealing conversations recorded here, perhaps the most striking is one in which a Jewish woman married to a Palestinian describes the complex pattern of discrimination to which she is subjected on account of her husband, an Israeli citizen like herself. She has had to develop what Grossman has consciously acquired and what he calls "a Jewish-Arab double focus". It helps him a lot, he says; helps him to notice things that his Jewish fellow-citizens ignore; the road signs in Hebrew only, although Arabic is an official language in Israel; the Hebrew warning signs on poisonous fluids and dangerous drugs and high-tension cables. But then, as that Jewish wife of a Palestinian observes: "When an Arab child is hurt, no one knows who he is, what his name is, who his parents are. He doesn't exist. He's inconsequential. But when a Jewish child is hurt, they make a whole spectacle of it: They show him on television, give his biography, who his grandfather and grandmother are."

That vision lends distinction to David Grossman's work, as well as the strength of an imagination that enables him to stand in another man's shoes and to feel what that man feels, despite the superficial difference between them. It is a pity that *Sleeping on a Wire* was not written years ago. Throwing light into dark places, it exposes prejudice and fear as the enemies that have to be overcome if there is ever to be peace — not just a settlement — in Palestine — Middle East International.

Michael Adams

The story of the rise and decline of the Ottoman empire has a grandeur and sweep to it that the best of the earlier historians — Edward Creasy, William Miller — vividly captured. In our own time the works by M.S. Anderson and Bernard Lewis substituted rigour for glamour, while Lord Kinross and Peter Mansfield reinstated the colourful vision. These authors set high standards for English-language writers on Ottoman history. The books by William Langer are also helpful, if one takes note of the fact that he was working for the CIA.

Unfortunately Alan Palmer is not in that league. His new book is unexciting, and the author seems over-keen not to give offence to the ruling nationality. The complex web of European diplomatic involvements in the empire is never brought into clear focus. Although the Ottoman empire was a political structure with subject peoples, like its British and Chinese counterparts, Ottoman subject nations such as the Arabs (who outnumbered the Turks) receive only cursory attention. Palmer's emphasis is duly statistic, focussing on the centre of power and its capacity (some would say incapacity) to keep the show on the road. He has little to say on the issue of Islamic statcraft, while developing ideas and notions within the empire, such as religious scepticism and the rise of secular nationalism, and the immensely important ideology of pan-Turkism, current at the time of World War I, pass with hardly a mention.

Palmer virtually ignores the impact of Ottoman indebtess (after 1875) on European attitudes to the empire, which arguably constituted a more important issue than the empire's Islamic structure. His timid reliance on the Turkish version reaches absurd proportions in the account of the Armenian question of 1894-6, which could only have been written by deliberately ignoring large quantities of impartial published British sources — Middle East International.

Christopher J. Walker

Diary

EDITORIAL DOUBLESPEAK: An anonymous reader this week tried to help the Jordan Times do its job. He or she sent copies of two articles, one in Arabic and the other in English, both written by responsible editor of Ad-Dustour daily, Dr. Mousa Keilani. In the first, which was published in Ad-Dustour on July 7, Dr. Keilani wrote under the title "One Person, One Vote" the following: "The intelligent move to air His Majesty King Hussein's meeting (with the senators) was a precedent on which our brothers in television should be congratulated. It had a positive impact on (our) citizens who were able to listen to the dialogue... away from hypocrisy... Our brothers did well to repeat the transmission of the meeting..." In the English column, which the Jordan Times published for him the following day, Dr. Keilani wrote about the same topic, only that he seems to have changed his mind just a little bit about the T.V. coverage. He wrote: "I believe it was counterproductive to air the discussions between the King and the Senate last month. It prejudiced the one-person-one-vote formula." Is this a case of double speak on Dr. Keilani's part, the anonymous reader meant to ask, or is it political schizophrenia in as far as the election law is concerned. At the time of writing yesterday, the Diary tried to find the right answer from the man himself. But he was nowhere to be found.

* * *

AUTOCRATS VS. DEMOCRATS: Speaking of information and doublespeak it appears as though this new era of democracy we are passing through has not really impressed all members of the Majali government. A new television programme, which was created to present differing points of view in the political spectrum, is facing its own problems with schizophrenic attitudes. The presenter of the said programme figured that it would be off to a good start if she could cover all shades of political opinion in the official media. Armed by the pleasant memory of a conversation she had had with the information minister, Maan Abu Nowar, just before he took his Cabinet post, about the need to involve television in covering the activities of political parties, the presenter set off to do her job with no worries about possible censorship. Alas, word had somehow reached a different level of decision-making in the Cabinet before the programme went on the air. One cabinet member even wanted to spike the programme altogether. The case went to the top echelons of government where a decision had to be made on whether the rejectionist minister or the Information Minister would be the final arbiter on the matter. The rejectionist naturally won, but not exactly. Intensive lobbying by political parties who were informed of what was taking place, made it possible to reverse the earlier decision and the programme finally made it to the airwaves. Happy ending to what might have been a typical fight between democracy and autocracy. But there is more in store, for old autocrats never give up.

* * *

TRIBALISM FOR ALL SEASONS: A journalist working for a political party newspaper tells a story that can only add to the "say-something-do-something-else" mood in the country. He recently wrote an article analysing the election situation in the southern part of the Kingdom, only to find himself criticising some of the prominent tribal personalities there. A few days later someone shot one single bullet through the window of his bedroom. Upon investigation, it was found that he had been receiving verbal threats at the newspaper, but that his editors thought they were not serious enough to warrant informing the police about them. The investigation further showed that his case was considered politically motivated and was transferred to the department in charge of such cases. Instead of helping the journalist, however, officers in charge of that department started criticising him for being a member of a political party which does not respect the "sheikhs" of the country and does not recognise its limits in dealing with them. The journalist found it necessary to remind his accusers that the Kingdom has pledged itself to multi-party democracy and that their behaviour directly contradicted this pledge, but to no avail. He was apparently treated to a change of status from that of claimant to that of being accused and was placed under custody for half an hour. He was later released, but his case has gone to all corners of authority in the country. It is now with someone who understands democracy better, we hope.

Nermeen Murad

Avoiding offence

The Decline And Fall Of The Ottoman Empire

By Alan Palmer
John Murray, London 1992, £25

The story of the rise and decline of the Ottoman empire has a grandeur and sweep to it that the best of the earlier historians — Edward Creasy, William Miller — vividly captured. In our own time the works by M.S. Anderson and Bernard Lewis substituted rigour for glamour, while Lord Kinross and Peter Mansfield reinstated the colourful vision. These authors set high standards for English-language writers on Ottoman history. The books by William Langer are also helpful, if one takes note of the fact that he was working for the CIA.

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Polio is declining worldwide — U.S. agency

ATLANTA (R) — Polio is declining worldwide but cases continue to be reported in

India, China, Vietnam and parts of the former Soviet Union, a U.S. government health agency said.

In a report on the global effort to wipe out polio, the U.S. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said that 84 per cent of the world population had been vaccinated, up from 67 per cent in 1988.

The Atlanta-based CDC said in its report that the last known case of polio in the Western hemisphere occurred in September 1991 in Peru.

The agency noted that strains of polio virus had been found in April infecting people in a religious community in Canada whose members refuse to be vaccinated against the disease, but none of those infected had any symptoms of polio.

During 1991, the last year for which complete statistics were available, there were 14,176 cases of polio reported worldwide. Some 46 per cent

of the world total of polio cases came from South East Asia and 91 per cent of those were reported in India.

Polio also appeared to be increasing in parts of the Western Pacific, where China accounted for 98 per cent of the region's total of 2,615 cases in 1991.

Although the total numbers were much lower, the number of reported cases also rose in Europe, to 313 in 1991 from 206 in 1988. Republics of the former Soviet Union accounted for 68 per cent of the European total, CDC said.

CDC said other troubling statistics came from the eastern Mediterranean, where polio continues to exist despite relatively high coverage with vaccine. The agency noted that during an outbreak in Oman which affected 118 persons, 51 per cent of those became ill had received the recommended oral polio vaccine.

Similarly, 17 of the 32 people who contracted the disease in Jordan had been vaccinated.

Beauty and the beast

By Jean-Claude Elias

All the manufactured products that we use are usually designed to serve a certain purpose. A knife, for instance, is made to cut. But all knives are not created equal, this we know. Depending on what the knife is supposed to cut, who is going to use it and in which conditions, such utensils can take various shapes, sizes, and be made of many different materials.

Modern manufacturing has also made tools not only efficient but as pleasant as possible to use. A quality pen allows you to write pages and pages without fatigue or stress. If it has the right weight, the correct balance, among other features, writing with it becomes effortless.

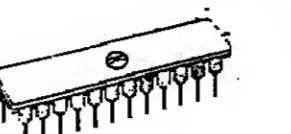
The above described characteristics are known as ergonomics, or human engineering. Their purpose is to coordinate the design of devices, systems and physical conditions with the capacities and requirements of the user. Virtually all recently produced equipment, tools, devices, furniture, cars, common or special objects and of course computers, are made according to well defined ergonomic principles.

Beyond human engineering, but complementing it, defining all systematic sciences, aesthetics remain an essential and integral part of any manufactured product or object. Computers, particularly PCs (personal computers), are certainly no exception.

Precisely because it is meant to be 'personal', a PC must look good. However large the screen or fast the processor, a computer with a badly designed contour will not tempt the buyer. Can you imagine staring at your PC for long working hours at night if it has a repelling aspect or unpleasant colours? Even when you are not using it, how does it blend with your carpet, your TV set?

The external beauty of a PC is the element that most manufacturers tend to ignore or omit. Yet, all users agree that it should not be the case. Even those who do not realise the importance of aesthetics suffer from their

chip talk



absence, one way or another. They are, unconsciously, victims of the "space pollution". Just like a worker in a noisy construction site suffers from noise pollution without taking notice of it, being on the job everyday, taken by the routine.

The Italian industry, well known for its great looking sport cars, fashion clothes and "design" objects, was the first to come up with a PC beautiful to look at: The Olivetti M24, back in 1984. It even went on government stamps and won several awards. Nowadays, with Apple in the lead, most American and European computer manufacturers are keen to design good looking machines. Things are different in the Far East where the PC industry is eager to produce and ship its goods at the lowest price, as fast as possible.

Things will change in the countries where the sun rises, only when PC users will realise the importance of aesthetics and become more demanding with the manufacturers. A quiet and clean environment can improve people's efficiency. Beautiful tools too.

The PC is becoming the 'do-it-all' tool in every office and household. It works as a powerful calculator, a data processing and storage device, a fax machine, a telephone and address directory, a games machine, a typewriter, an encyclopedia, and so on. Shouldn't it be attractive to look at?

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, July 22

8:30 Too Close For Comfort
Sarah finds a job in one of the banks where her friend Jackie works, her boss admires her very much and promises to promote her, but Jackie warns her.

9:10 Quantum Leap

Her Charm

Sam, an FBI agent who is assigned to protect Donna who is the only witness to a crime committed by the big gangster Nick Koshevios who tries to kill her.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week — The Lost Capone

Starring: Adrian Pasdea, Ally Sheedy

Friday, July 23

8:30 Head Of The Class

Mr. Moore directs Hamlet for the theatre in a style that appeals to the modern audience.

9:10 Reasonable Doubts

The old judge commits suicide. Tissa keeps investigating the case until she finds out why.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Echoes:

After meeting her brother in Rome Angela returns home to Ireland and keeps her brother's secret.

Saturday, July 24

8:30 Super Sleopers "And New Practical Jokes"

9:00 Perspective

9:30 Varieties

10:00 News In English



Omar Sharif stars in the new mini-series, *Memories Of Midnight* Wednesday at 10:20

10:20 Feature Film — Exclusive

exist and how they "eat" each other.

Starring: Suzanne Somers, Ed Begley Jr and Joe Cottese

A thrilling story about a TV anchorwoman who follows an exclusive story.

Sunday, July 25

8:30 Step By Step

Model Daughter

Carren gets an offer to work as a model in Chicago, her mother objects to the idea and refuses to let her go.

9:10 Documentary — The Trials Of Life

A Bird In The Hand

Columbo solves the three mysterious murders in and around the mansion of a rich

man.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Columbo

Columbo wakes up after losing his memory in one of the monasteries near Athens, Greece. Costa, a friend of hers, sends her to Amsterdam to work in one of his companies.

The four ladies play a game in a big hotel. They act as investigators looking for a murderer.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Mini-Series — Memories Of Midnight

Starring: Omar Sharif

Catherine wakes up after losing her memory in one of the monasteries near Athens, Greece. Costa, a friend of hers, sends her to Amsterdam to work in one of his companies.

Monday, July 26

8:30 Golden Girls

The episode shows the influence of politics in the world which affected Hollywood.

9:10 Thirtysomething

10:00 News In English

10:20 Columbo

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man.

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Columbo wakes up after losing his memory in one of the monasteries near Athens, Greece. Costa, a friend of hers, sends her to Amsterdam to work in one of his companies.

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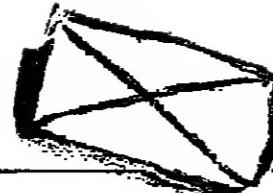
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The Babelsberg Studios come alive again

By Pierre Albert Lambert

Will a European Hollywood see the light of day at the gates of Berlin, in the former studios which were the cradle of expressionist cinema? French and German investors are betting on it.

PARIS — A few months before she died, in 1992, Marlene Dietrich launched a pathetic appeal to her fellow citizens: "Save the Babelsberg Studios from ruin!". The actress's wish is to be fulfilled. This mythical place, where so many chapters of the history of cinema were written, is going to come alive again, thanks to a French initiative.

For the sum of 500 million francs, Compagnie Immobilière Phoenix (CIP), a subsidiary of Compagnie Générale des Eaux, has bought the legend-making studios, where Marlene and Greta Garbo made their debuts.

Sternberg shot the Blue Angel there and Fritz Lang made Metropolis and Doctor Mabuse. It was in Babelsberg that the first experimental sound film was made in 1926.

Since 1912, the former temple of expressionism covers 461,000m², half an hour away from the German capital. There are cardboard villages, dozens dilapidated studios, 2,000m² of sets, 137 buildings, and sheds which still contain 150,000 costumes, 2,000 wigs, artificial beards, etc.

In Babelsberg's golden age, up to 2,400 people worked there. There were actors, directors, writers, stage

hands, scenery designers, wardrobe mistresses, etc., a real hive of activity. During the war years, it was in the hands of the UFA company and served as the centre for Nazi propaganda. Visitors are shown the office from which Goebbels exerted his dictatorship over the media.

In order to bring Babelsberg back to life, an ambitious project, in two stages, has been created:

— To build a European Hollywood which would be, for the 7th Art, what the Airbus is for the aeronautics industry.

— To create a prestigious town all around it, with residential areas, luxury hotels, an international conference centre, television stations, the biggest cinema school in Europe, etc. It would be a kind of Berlin-style Neuilly and a media city unique in the world.

"New Babelsberg will only produce quality works", assures Schindorff, who is to film Le Bateau Ivre there with famous actors to play the parts of Rimbaud and Verlaine. Berlin's location on the hinge between East and West and the cultural ferment that has been going on there

since the fall of the Wall, are sure assets for him.

People in Germany are protesting against selling off the heritage and the speculative nature of the Babelsberg operation. For those against it, the revival of the studios, which, in their opinion, poses a lot of problems, in fact masks a widespread real-estate scoop.

The heads of the CIP protest. After all, their parent company, the CGE, is a big operator in audiovisual and already runs the Paris film studios in Boulogne-Billancourt. It is also the majority shareholder in the capital of the Union Générale Cinématographique (UGC) and the television channel, Canal.

They promise that the major part of the profits coming from the real estate operation will be used for the new Cinema City. After all, Hollywood got out of the slump by selling off some land in Beverly Hills.

The German cinecitta, which came out of the sombre years of Nazism and of



It was in Berlin's Babelsberg Studios that J. Von Sternberg produced his 1930 masterpiece *The Blue Angel* which immortalised Marlene Dietrich.

European cinema, which is today dominated for 90 per cent by the Americans, will once again rank first at home. Thanks to the revival of Babelsberg — L'Actualité En France.

Buarque is back — this time as one of Brazil's 'beaten generation'

By Tony Smith
The Associated Press

LISBON — If any Brazilian could be expected to pass a biting, melodious judgment on the corruption and scandal that wracks his country, it would be Chico Buarque De Holanda.

But the sad, lilting "sambas tristes" and more upbeat pop songs of the singer-songwriter's latest stage show steer clear of politics, at least that aspect of politics.

During the 1960s and '70s, Buarque's songs lashed Bra-

zil's military dictatorship, often confounding censors with clever lyrics passed off as love ballads or sambas, and giving hope to millions who dreamed of democratic freedoms.

The singer himself spent years in exile in Italy. Now he's back home, but has not toured Brazil since 1975.

"In the 1970s, I wanted to overthrow the government," Buarque told reporters before opening his new tour recently in Lisbon. "Today I'm not interested in over-

throwing anybody."

All six shows in Portugal were sold out, and Buarque hoped for a similar reception at other four stops in France, Italy and back home in Brazil.

Still, many fans and critics were disappointed that he had omitted such caustic favourites as "Meu Caro Amigo" (meaning, My Dear Friend) — a letter in song from a Brazilian to an exiled friend complaining that "something black" (a reference to military rule) was darkening everyday life.

Critics argue there's still much to malign in Brazil — and they say Buarque has failed to do so by singing about love, dancing and soccer (one of his favourite pastimes).

After a promising start, Mr. Collor was soon embroiled in even deeper scandals and was impeached last year. His deputy, Itamar Franco, took over as president.

Buarque's latest songs, which he wrote while recovering in bed from torn ligaments playing soccer, do not tackle such problems.

"There's no shortage of freedom in Brazil today," he explained. "Today the problem is another one... Whoever lives in misery has absolutely no freedoms,

rights or anything."

Countless Brazilians live in abject poverty, while a small minority enjoy the country's riches.

"One song in Buarque's new repertoire is "Pivete" (Street Kid), an old melody with new lyrics that tell of the plight of Brazil's seven million-plus street children who beg or rob to survive and are increasingly the targets of violent, organised crime.

Buarque comes from a literary, liberal family. His father was a distinguished historian, and his uncle Aurelio compiled what effectively became Brazil's official dictionary.

"It's insufficient to touch

people with a song, to draw their attention with a song, because the reality already is so overpowering," he said.

So he tried another medium, writing a novel. "O Estorvo," meaning Nuisance, is a social critique that sold well in Brazil and Europe and won acclaim for its original style.

"We spent 20 years demanding democracy," he said. "Luckily today the political role of the artist carries much less weight than, say, in the 1970s... Today, showbiz has been reduced to pure showbiz."

Close encounter with beauty

An interview with supermodel Tricia Helfer

By Anthony S. Vanger

NEW YORK — Have the angels of the silver screen disappeared for good? Those goddesses of glamour, perfect in every way, sultry, mysterious, and above all, completely out of reach of the common man? Hayworth, Kelly, Monroe, to name a few, were women who had more than beauty: They were emblems of a generation. They defined the ideal, and later, with the advent of fashion photography, they went on to become an idealised version of perfection.

No wrinkles, not an ounce of unwanted fat, no curve that failed to stir the mind's eye with tortuous anticipation. Of course, the public knew that Marilyn spent four to five hours making herself up before the impatient director managed to call out "Action!" But that was beside the point. Reality was not in demand. Women got enough of that every day in the mirror. They wanted fantasy. Pure, story-book fantasy, and these beauties would become the players of their dreams. Take Grace Kelly for example. She took the fantasy to its limits: She married Prince Rainier of Monaco. A prince no less! The fairy tale became a reality. Prince charming, Snow White, Cinderella relinquished their fictional status. It actually happened! Right there for all the world to see and we could never get enough of it.

Today however Hollywood offers us Sharon Stone wielding an ice pick. It gives use Kim Basinger cavorting with Mickey Rourke in a dingy, rain-filled stairwell, and even in what may considered to be one of the last few years' most romantic movies, When Harry Met Sally, Meg Ryan faked an orgasm in the middle of a crowded diner. Romantic? Glamorous? Certainly not.

Enter the Supermodel. We have seen them everywhere, from Rome to Paris, London to New York. They are immaculate in whatever they do (or do not) wear. Ten years ago they were a mere collection of faces selling cosmetics, but now they have become household names — Cindy Crawford, considered by many to be the best of the crop, Christy Turlington, Naomi Campbell, Christie Brinkley, Linda Evangelista, Tatjana Patitz, Claudia Schiffer, Paulina Porizkova — the list is ever-growing. They have come a long way from simply being props upon which to drap the season's latest offerings. They are what the Hayworths and the Monroes used to be: Pure glamour, unbridled by reality, more perfect than perfection. They have filled a gap in popular culture that had been vacant for over a decade. Now it is not the movie stars who capture the fairy-tale imaginations of the public, but these models. Models? No, Supermodels. Super, as in "of the highest rank and extraordinary."

One such woman is Tricia Helfer of Ford Models, Inc. This 5'10" stunning Canadian beauty was the winner of the 1992 Supermodel of the World contest in Hollywood. In true story-book fashion, she was born and raised in a farm in Donaldson, Alberta, Canada, a town with a population of 200, until one day she was discovered waiting in a movie line by a Ford model agency scout. What happened next is the stuff of many a teenager's dreams. She won a \$25,000 contract with Ford in addition to a necklace and earring set worth \$25,000. She has strutted her incredible 35-24-36 frame on the runways of Paris, Milan and New York and is currently featured in the new campaigns for Chanel and Versace fashion houses. In August she will grace the cover of Elle magazine in America. She rents an apartment in Paris and is presently working for Harper's Bazaar with one

of the world's top photographers, Patrick Demarchelier. And all this at the tender age of 19.

I managed to catch up with her in between photo sessions at the offices of Eileen Ford. As I waited for her to arrive, I began to worry about what to ask this newest star of the fashion world. Furthermore, would I be able to speak or would her beauty reduce me to a blithering wreck? After all, my relationship with Supermodels up until this point had been strictly two-dimensional: They would stare out at me in silent beauty, larger than life, beckoning, but also strangely distant, while I, mere pedestrian and commuter would stare back, dumb with yearning. But here I could actually address Beauty and what's more, Beauty answered back.

I had to ask her if she was what she appeared to be, or was she something else. As it turned out, the answer lay in what Eileen Ford, fairy godmother and matriarch of the modelling world, calls "the X factor."

Question: Do you enjoy being in front of the camera?

Answer: "In the beginning, it's really difficult, because you don't know what you look like. So it's difficult to relax. Now I have a better idea of what I can and cannot do with my face. I know what looks good and what doesn't and I can enjoy myself to a certain point. But it is work."

Q: What were the problems you faced in getting used to the camera?

A: (laughing) "I have a problem with my lip. I actually have a nickname. They call me 'Elvis,' because in the beginning I had no idea what I was doing and when I got nervous — and believe me when you're up there on a runway in front of all these people it's pretty nerve-wracking — well, anyway, my top lip would curl up on one side. So I had to learn to control it."

Q: How were you able to control a natural tick?

A: "You just try and concentrate and before a shoot I do face exercises. It was funny, because I went to Milan a couple of months before the Supermodel contest. The whole two weeks, nothing happened. The last night, 14 finalists were named and it started moving. Then it came to eight finalists, and it started moving even more and by the time I won, it was just like, if you see all my pictures from Supermodel, they were all ruined because of this lip that is stuck way over my cheek!"

Q: So now that you have changed that part of your personality, Is there a constant demand for you to change this or that? Is there any room for yourself to come out, or maybe that is not what is required?

A: "I think that's what a lot of the problem is with being a model. You can work with the way you deal with people, and the way you move in front of the camera, but after a while you can only be yourself. I mean, I am often treated like an object. They pull at this and push at that, tugging here, or if your nose doesn't look right, and you feel like pushing them off and saying, 'Look, there's a person inside here. Stop it!'"

Q: How is it when you go back home?

A: "Back home, since this Supermodel contest it's hilarious. I'm from such a small town that I'm like a star there. I go out and I sign autographs. Actually I went home at Easter and when we went out to a club, they had

bodyguards around me all night. Another time we walked into a store and everyone goes, 'Ohhh!' My family thinks that it's always like that for me, but it's not."

Not yet anyway...

A: (she laughs) "We'll see."

Q: Is Christy Turlington someone you look up to? Is she the perfect image of a model to you?

A: "I don't have any perfect image of what a model should be. I'm not one to idolise people. I do think though, aside from the fact that her face is perfect, she is classic. It doesn't seem like she's striving for attention. I really dislike people who are always putting on an air and being fake, and when I work with her she's always been really nice."

Q: Is the competition fierce?

A: "Yes, it's competitive... I really like Karen Malder. I was working with her last night and there's others, but Christy is the nicest and the most classic. She's the most beautiful to me."

Q: Why do you think models have become so famous in the last ten years or so?

A: "I really don't know. I started after the models took over from the film stars, so I wasn't there when it changed. But I think that part of it is that people have come to realise that the women at the top aren't just faces. They're business women — they have to be to get up there. And I think they admire that."

Q: As well as the beauty...

A: "Yes, the beauty is always first, but again, there's the personality that comes through."

Q: Is there anything you wouldn't do on camera?

A: "It depends on the photographer. I mean, if it's a well-known photographer, then you'll trust him more because he won't put out anything that makes him look bad. I've done topless, and it didn't bother me."

Q: Would you ever pose for Playboy magazine?

A: "No, I wouldn't do it... (laughing) I don't have the body to do Playboy. I'm not against nude pictures. I don't like tacky nudes, I like beautiful nude pictures. I dislike where the woman is sitting there like a piece of meat. But if she's covered up, with something across her like this, sensual, but not just sex, then I think it's very sexy."

Q: What do you wear when you go out?

A: "It depends. I mean, I don't go out that much. I've never been to any clubs in Paris or New York. I swear it's true! But if I go out for dinner with friends, I like to wear something sexy."

Q: Do you have to work hard to keep yourself in shape?

A: "I do. I know some girls don't, but I care about what I eat and I like to be professional. I mean, if you have a big job the next day, you don't go out and party the night before. Your work is your face, and if you're tired it just doesn't have the glow it needs, or you may have big bags under your eyes. You have to make sure your nails are perfect. It's hard work, people don't realise, but it's a full-time job."

Q: What are the down-sides about being a model?

A: "Just that everyone wants to be around all the time..."



Being a supermodel requires hard work and dedication, according to Tricia Helfer

It's kind of a pain. And then there's the long-lost relatives syndrome, you know: They knew me five years ago and now they want to be my best friends, but I don't know what to say to them."

Q: And the up-sides?

A: "The money. I mean, there's no way that I could be making the kind of money that I'm making now back home. I'm 19, so hopefully I can start saving something and then when it's time to get out, I'll be ready. But right now, that's a long way off. Maybe in a couple of years I'll really get sick of modelling, but I can't say yet. I've just started in this business — a year, a year and a half — and I'm gonna work as hard as I can to make it work."

With that she left, back to Eileen Ford's town-house for some well-earned sleep. The next week she would be off to Paris for more photo shoots, then back to New York for the collections. The next time I saw her, I knew it would be like before. She, staring out at me in silent beauty, larger than life, beckoning, but also strangely distant, while I, mere pedestrian and commuter would stare back, dumb with yearning. But this time I would understand the secret, or what Eileen Ford calls "the X factor." Cindy Crawford has it, so does Christy Turlington. And now Tricia Helfer. Beauty? Yes, unparalleled. But there is something else which lies deeper than the epidermis. It is in their eyes and the way they move, in their very being. They have a personality that complements the world they come into contact with. People want to be around them. Not just because they look good, but because they make you feel good. And like champagne, they make everything seem that little bit more special — World News Link.

Luc Montagnier launches all-out war against AIDS

By Jean-Marc Michel

With the catastrophic development of AIDS and man's powerlessness against it, ten years after discovering the virus, Luc Montagnier has set up a world foundation aimed at waging all-out war against the terrible disease.

PARIS — AIDS: "This is just the beginning. The worst is yet to come," warned a recent headline in a French magazine. Everybody agrees on this matter and not a day goes by without the subject's coming up.

It is true that AIDS is everywhere. The famous French film festival, called "La Nuit Des Césars", at which the best actors and the best films of the year are given awards, has gone into mourning. It was dedicated to Cyril Collard, a 35-year-old prodigy film-maker who died from AIDS two days before the prize-giving ceremony:

It was on television in front of thousands of people and it is an understatement to say that public opinion is becoming



Prof. Luc Montagnier

ing somewhat astounded and panicking faced with the advance of the epidemic which appears unavoidable. More and more television programmes, involving the public, and news reports show what is happening in France and abroad, in the USA, in Africa and in Asia, how to protect oneself, the action of the "AIDES" association for those who are already infected and the validity of HIV tests.

So, ten years after the discovery, in 1983, of the fearful HIV virus, responsible for this deadly disease, nothing has been achieved. No progress has been made. On the contrary, HIV-virus carriers who did not actually have AIDS and who, until 1983, were thought to be spared

feels responsible. If it has been possible to find the virus, why are scientists unable to counteract it?

Faced with the urgency of the situation, he seized the opportunity of the 10th anniversary of the discovery to form square and to fire at the virus from all sides. He

force and forestall AIDS on all continents, bringing the nations of the South into the common effort."

Key questions

This needs very considerable financial means. At a pinch, a physicist can make do with a blackboard and, like Einstein, write out equations until he reaches the brilliant E=MC². But biologists have to grapple with matter, micro-matter, and that requires extremely costly equipment and instruments.

The first objective of the "World Foundation for Research and the Prevention of AIDS" known as the "Montagnier Foundation," is to gather these huge and indispensable financial means.

Placed under the auspices of UNESCO, it hopes to benefit from firm support, gather funds and become a sort of "permanent telethon" just like the "telethon against muscular dystrophy" which raised funds enabling a tremendous leap forward to be made recently in genetics.

"Ten years after the virus has been isolated, we still have nothing serious to offer patients. We have to be faster and stronger. We have to create a motivated strike

million francs to begin with, to construct buildings, equip them and pay researchers for five years."

Professor Montagnier wants to extend his effort to the whole world and set up a network of research and clinical experiment centres on all the continents. He wants them to privilege original means of research. From the new laboratories that were given him, in 1988, by the Pasteur Institute where he works, he has managed, in spite of reduced financial means (6 million francs a year), to pose some key questions in the form of paradoxes: Why are retroviruses so aggressive? They are not so normally. None of the viruses related to HIV kills 100 per cent.

"Since 1983, I have been saying that the HIV is not responsible alone. There are probably co-factors involved in the disease." These co-factors would appear to be responsible for making the virus aggressive. They could be microplasmas, tiny bacteria which have not drawn attention to themselves so far. Another paradox is that the virus contaminates very few blood cells. A chemical signal, given by the infected

lymphocytes, could bring about the death of the others. If the phenomena of the amplification of the effect of the virus were understood, it might be possible to inhibit it.

Luc Montagnier does not content himself with fundamental research. He also thinks of the patients who are infected every day. He would like his foundation to be able to at least offer them some relief, as it is not able to cure them. He practises cell therapy which consists in taking some lymphocytes from HIV-positive patients and injecting huge doses of these immunity cells back into the person at the earliest signs of the disease's becoming active.

At any rate, Professor Montagnier has decided to fight on to the end. "I will only stop when I have achieved my objective. I have no choice. Either I wait for retirement, slowly exploring the areas that interest me with the means that I am offered, or I plunge into battle. The fight against this worldwide scourge can no longer wait." He concludes: "I will not rest until the day when I can say to a patient 'We shall pull you through' — L'Actualité En France.

U.S. to increase research on what children eat

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) says more research is needed on children's food consumption to determine any health threats posed by pesticides in their diets.

EPA Administrator Carol Browner said the agency will do more to analyse the possible risks to children from pesticide use by examining residues found in foods that children eat and expanding food consumption surveys to

find out what children eat.

Ms. Browner's remarks followed the release of a report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) that found no credible evidence that pesticide residues in the diets of children are responsible for disease.

The academy recommended, however, more research to determine the dangers of pesticides, and more studies to find out children's degree of exposure to pesticides. The report said that limited knowledge about

what children eat makes it difficult to know how much pesticide they consume.

"I want to announce today that we will take immediate steps to put these recommendations into action," Ms. Browner said. "We'll look at what people eat, what residue remains on that food, and what are the risks, if any."

She said EPA will work closely with the pesticide data programme at the Department of Agriculture to examine the residues found on foods that children eat. The Agriculture Department is

already collecting residue data for apples, grapes, peaches, bananas, oranges and potatoes, which are among the crops that infants and children eat in large quantities.

"But we need to do more," Ms. Browner said. "In different regions of the country, you'll find different pesticide residues on the same fruits and vegetables. We need to go out and take samples from fields, orchards and citrus groves in many different parts of the country."

Ms. Browner also said that EPA, working with the Food and Drug Administration and the Agriculture Department, will improve the food consumption survey to find out what children eat.

"I want to make sure we pay attention to sub-populations — examine diet by age, by region, by income level and ethnic group," she said. "Obviously my five-year-old eats a diet different from mine. Different groups eat different amounts of beans, meat and dairy products."

Ms. Browner said her agency will also do more to analyse the possible risks of pesticides. She said EPA already screens for 15 different health risks, ranging

from the effects of pesticide exposure on the fetus in the womb to a variety of acute effects such as respiratory problems and eye irritation.

She said that the NAS study also recommends looking for other possible problems, including the effects of pesticides on the body's hormones, on the nervous system, such as tremors or paralysis, and possible suppression of the body's immune system that would make people more susceptible to illness.

"We already use a neurotoxicity test on some pesticides," Ms. Browner said. "We'll expand this. And we've begun to develop a test for immunotoxicity and for

hormonal problems."

Joseph Hotchkiss, professor of food science at Cornell University and a reviewer of the NAS report, said that the federal government and scientists need to devote more time to examining residues in products as they are consumed by children, not just in the fields.

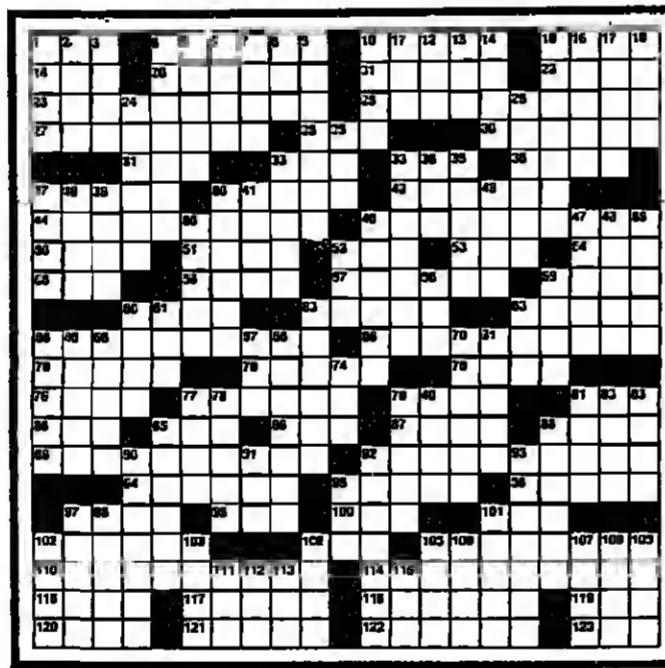
Prof. Hotchkiss pointed out that children eat large amounts of processed fruits and vegetables, and that in a limited number of cases, processing can increase pesticide content, particularly in the separation of crude oils or in dehydration. Subsequent processing, however, can remove these residues. Nonetheless, "we need to

know more about what happens to pesticides in foods as they are altered," Prof. Hotchkiss said.

"We focus almost all our attention on enforcing (pesticide) tolerances," he added. "But we also need to know, for instance, how much of apple products a three-year-old eats."

However, Prof. Hotchkiss said that, in his opinion, improper nutrition is far more detrimental to the health of youngsters than pesticides. As an example, he referred to the "large quantities" of "high-fat foods" being gobbed down by students in high school cafeterias across the nation — USIA.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD



Last Week's Cryptogram

1. Television viewer couldn't wait for usual seventh inning stretch to raid refrigerator.
2. As willful sidewinders ebb, so do the troubles of the soul.
3. Sincerely afraid of yapping dog, little boy barks back. Pity!
4. A number of affluent people do rumble and samba at plumbers' ball.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. TQJ HNC HQC SEB QI ACQQ ILNBQI YW YJW
BQCK SWWP HWKLWWP ACEQTPL

—By Earl Ireland

2. SOWUDWBAHL CDALP PHIEL W CDWLPC
LDWSQ KDQB JAIMOS PX NWJQIW NIQKL
MAFSFC OEXWSQ DQI UIQXWN

—By Rita Salvato

3. AEL CTUA TWLU XULZWTR, HC R KBL REM
"REBELLED." XDM BEL'S SDWM BEM
"LWB EZET"

—By Duane H. McCay

4. CRY IB LAITY LAHL LITT ERLT IC LAYERU
FYEUKT IK LAY UIHEI

—By Eugene T. Maleska

SOLUTIONS OF
LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



Private sector cashes in as India's health service collapses

By Kalpana Sharma

BOMBAY — Officially, India has a public health service available to all. But it is so unsatisfactory that only 30 per cent of Indians use it, with the poor spending one-quarter or more of their income on private care or going without treatment altogether.

While the private sector appears more attractive to many, it is unregulated and profit-driven, leaving patients at the mercy of staff who may be incompetent or unscrupulous. Nevertheless, demands by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that India cut public spending prompted the World Bank to advise the government to give "selective encouragement to the private sector" in health.

A survey by the Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI) found that only one-third of the population used public health services.

Although 80-90 per cent of the urban population have a government health facility within one kilometre, a study in five cities showed that even two-thirds of slum dwellers used private clinics.

The National Council for Applied Economic Research found that the poor were spending 24 per cent of their income on private health care, though the service they received was often far from good.

In a market system, consumers are supposed to be able to make informed choices about what they buy. But in health care, decisions about what people need are made not by the patient, but by the doctor who is selling the care. And when a family member is ill, "shopping around" for a better price is often not an option.

Dr. N.H. Antia, director

of the Foundation for Research in Community Health (FRCH), says: "If you have a health industry of doctors and drugs in a market economy with no consumer resistance (no power to refuse), you have malpractice built into the system."

One government doctor says private practitioners have introduced to villages the idea that an injection will bring quick relief from illness, though it may be unnecessary and expensive. "Unless you give an injection, people don't trust you," the doctor says. The FRCH has found that villagers are "hooked" on injection mixtures of antibiotics, steroids and other medication.

Private city clinics often register as trusts and import costly high-tech equipment tax-free. To help recoup this outlay, doctors then persuade patients to undergo expensive tests.

Diagnostic centres often strike deals with doctors, offering them 20 per cent-40 per cent of the test fee when they refer a patient.

Dr. Arun Bal of the Association for Consumer Action

and other medication.

The National Council for Applied Economic Research found that the poor were spending 24 per cent of their income on private health care, though the service they received was often far from good.

In a market system, consumers are supposed to be able to make informed choices about what they buy. But in health care, decisions about what people need are made not by the patient, but by the doctor who is selling the care. And when a family member is ill, "shopping around" for a better price is often not an option.

Dr. N.H. Antia, director

with typical distances of 10 or 15 kilometres to the nearest clinic. Despite having 75 per cent of the population, rural areas get only 40 per cent of the government health budget. Private clinics can usually be found nearer at hand, often within one kilometre.

In some regions, where investment in public health facilities is higher, the public perception is different. In Rajasthan, there is one public health centre for every 16,000 people, far better than the national average of 1:22,000, and the centres have twice the usual number of staff. People regard the public service as being better and cheaper than private.

As usage is much higher. In one district, 86 per cent of the population used public health facilities.

Far from encouraging the private sector, as the World Bank has suggested, many commentators believe the public sector should be reorganised to provide a more rational and effective service. Instead of focusing investment on big hospitals in the cities, more people could be reached by training community members to give advice on reducing communicable diseases.

India's biggest health problem is medical staff could then concentrate on curative services, which would not have to cost patients money they do not have — Panos features.

SOLUTIONS

PUZZLES

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Features

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JULY 22-23, 1993 5

Exercise helps protect bones, but not alone

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK — Concerns about fragile bones have joined worries about being overweight and at risk for heart disease in prompting millions of women near or past menopause to start exercising. Having heard that exercise can help maintain and even increase bone mass they are walking, running, swimming, cycling and even lifting weights to ward off the fractures caused by osteoporosis.

But many exercise enthusiasts are not getting the benefits they think they are, recent studies indicate. Not all kinds of exercise are equally beneficial to bone strength and some types may do little good. And exercise is but one of three crucial factors in maintaining healthy bones.

The other two, an adequate intake of calcium throughout life and, for women at or past menopause, estrogen replacement therapy, complement the effects of exercise and may even be essential to its potential bone-building benefits.

Dr. Morris Notelovitz, an osteoporosis specialist in Gainesville, Florida, warns that women who think they need not worry about calcium or estrogen because they exercise regularly could be mistaken.

Osteoporosis is a debilitating and sometimes fatal disorder of fragile bones. In the United States, it causes 1.3 million bone fractures a year at an annual cost of \$10 billion. The size of the problem is expected to grow as people continue to live longer and as baby boomers who grew up on soft drinks instead of milk pass the big 5-0.

After the age of 35 women lose bone mass at a rate of 1 per cent a year, a rate that doubles or quadruples after menopause. In the decade after menopause, women typically lose 5 to 10 per cent of the bone-sustaining minerals in their spines alone.

As a result, according to the National Osteoporosis Foundation, one-third of American women over 65 suffer spinal fractures and 15 per cent break their hips because of osteoporosis.

For men, significant bone loss usually starts 10 to 20 years later than in women. Men have denser bones to begin with, and the predominant kind of bone that men lose is less crucial to overall bone strength.

But men, too, are affected by

osteoporosis; a quarter of hip fractures occur in men. And among men who reach their 80s, one in six will break a hip.

As with many other things in life, if you do not use bones, you lose them. Using bones means working the muscles that support them against a resistant force like gravity. Bone is built up in response to stress and breaks down almost as soon as the stress dissipates. Thus, astronauts outside the tug of gravity and people bedridden by illness or disability lose bone very rapidly.

Many studies have indicated that exercise can help to maintain and even increase the density of bones.

For example, a study at the University of California in San Francisco found that men in their 20s who combined weight training with aerobic exercise for an average of six hours a week for at least two years had denser spinal bones than men who did only weight training or only aerobics.

In turn, all those groups had denser bones than a comparable group of sedentary men.

Bone is a "fluid" tissue, constantly being broken down and reformed. To favour buildup over breakdown, the muscles attached to the bones must be contracted and strengthened. This produces piezoelectricity, a force that results in bone deposition at the stress points.

Unless bones are repeatedly subjected to stress, the breakdown process outruns the buildup and bones gradually become porous and weak. Activities like weight lifting that involve high loads and high stresses (and consequent muscle strengthening) are more effective at building bone than activities that involve many repetitive cycles, like running, walking or swimming.

Strength training like lifting weight or working out on resistance machines has recently emerged as one of the best ways to strengthen bones in the spine and elsewhere, even in the elderly. Alternative activities include using a rowing machine or an exercise cycle with increased resistance on the flywheel.

The benefits of exercise to bone seem to be specific to the activity. Thus, runners and cyclists tend to have denser bones than sedentary people in their legs and hips, but not in their arms or spines. Tennis players have denser bones in their playing arm than in the arm that

merely to serve. Swimmers who do a vigorous crawl would have denser bones in their arms

and shoulders than in their legs.

To strengthen bones bodywide, a variety of activities should be pursued that use different muscles against resistance, for example, cycling and swimming.

Although exercise is the only way known to increase bone mass after a person's 20s, it cannot work without the proper support.

This means taking in an adequate amount of the bone-building mineral calcium, preferably from food and if not, through supplements: 1,000 milligrams a day

before menopause and 1,500 milligrams after.

Nor can exercise alone increase bone mass enough to offset the losses that result from estrogen depletion at menopause. Thus, experts in osteoporosis often recommend estrogen replacement therapy for all post-menopausal women who can use it safely.

Furthermore, they recommend adopting bone-building living habits during the teenage and young-adult years to establish a larger "retirement fund" of bone

— International Herald Tribune.

Yael Dayan is certain always to be known as "Dayan's daughter." Her profile evokes his sharp features with uncanny accuracy — only the black eye-patch is missing. Her ambiguous reaction

to her father's family betrayals

has failed to shake her deep-down admiration and respect for the man who used to take her as a child to the top of a building in Jerusalem to peer through his binoculars at Jordanian soldiers on the other side.

His influence is clearly present in her readiness to embrace controversy. Beside the photograph of her with Mr. Arafat is another of her, topless, sunbathing on a Tel Aviv beach on Yom Kippur. Male sexism is very much behind the many vicious attacks on her since she became an MP, she says.

But "the religious" are her biggest problem. Ms. Dayan speaks for her greatest joy of the year was watching "the religious" splutter into their beards when she brought gays and lesbians to the Knesset to promote homosexual rights.

"We are 45 years old.

We are a nation — it is not a question of nation-building any more. It is a demagogic thing — mythical.

The feeling that the whole world is against us — it is nonsense."

What would General Dayan have thought? "He asked many times to talk to Arafat, in the days when they were still terrorists. Arafat refused. In his later years my father realized we had to get the bell out of there — let them run their own lives."

But what would the general

babe thought about his daughter's present to Mr. Arafat? The photograph on her wall shows the PLO chairman happily accepting a copy of Ms. Dayan's own book, *My Father, His Daughter*, in which she catalogues her father's adulterous relationships — with, among others, a schoolfriend of hers — and his notorious greed.

Ms. Dayan shows rare signs of discomfiture. "A book is a book. I am not a censor. I do not choose my readers. Anyway, there is no criticism of my father in the book ... not in the total sense — not of his political life; and not, really, in his personal life either. There is nothing in it, that was not in the newspapers, after all."

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rights.

(She told them King David was gay, too, which did not help).

"The religious feel very deeply

that for a man to sleep with another man is as bad as sleeping with an animal. They say it deserves the death penalty."

Again, what would her father

have thought of her stands on these matters? "He couldn't have cared less. His problem was that he probably didn't know that there were laws discriminating against them. He took it for granted that equal rights existed."

Ms. Dayan says that it is be-

cause Israel continues to "take

for granted" the predominance of security concerns that most Israelis today fail to see the need for civil rights for Palestinians. "It is inconceivable that we should still have to discuss the Palestinian right to self-determination. We are still doubting that they are people. This is so stupid it is like an ostrich burying its head."

For many Israelis, Moshe Dayan

an epitome of the proud image of the Zionist nation-builder. The prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, of the same generation, has tried of late to evoke the pride of nation-building as a palliative for the country's current problems. But Yael Dayan speaks for a different generation. "We are 45 years old. We are a nation — it is not a question of nation-building any more. It is a demagogic thing — mythical. The feeling that the whole world is against us — it is nonsense" — The Independent.

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Ideas for a Bone-Building Workout

Aerobic exercise like running may help increase bone mass in the legs, but won't necessarily help bones elsewhere (in the arms, for example) unless done with hand weights. Here are some exercises that target the spine and upper body, and can help increase bone density bodywide.

MUSCLE-STRENGTHENING: FOR SPINE AND HIPS

Isometric abdominal contraction

Strengthens abdominal muscles, which protect the back against strain.

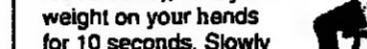
Lie on back, press lower back against floor, bend knees to 90 degrees. Tuck chin to chest and contract abdominal muscles. Hold position for 10 seconds.



WEIGHT-LOADING: FOR ARMS AND UPPER BODY

Compressive loading: sitting push-ups

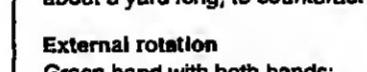
Seated in a chair with your feet on the floor, grasp edge of chair seat. Straighten arms to raise yourself an inch off the chair (do not lock elbows); hold your weight on your hands for 10 seconds. Slowly bend elbows to lower yourself.



Tensional loading: bar hang

Hang from a bar for 10 seconds.

NOTE: Avoid this exercise if you have a wrist, elbow or shoulder injury.



RESISTANCE: FOR SHOULDERS AND BACK

These exercises use a resistance stretch band, a strip of stretchy material about a yard long, to counteract rounding of shoulders and back.

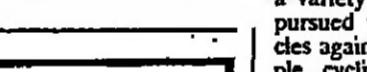
External rotation

Grasp band with both hands; keep elbows pressed against waist. Slowly open forearms outward.



Horizontal abduction

Grasp band with arms stretched out in front, about chest height. Slowly open arms to the side; do not lock elbows.



Adapted from *Metamorphe Journal*

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Warrior's daughter who walks a lonely road

By Sarah Helm

ASKED to describe her impressions of Yasser Arafat, Yael Dayan says he was "nicer" than she had expected. "He has a public appearance that is not very appealing. But that quickly disappears. He is a good listener. Very quick. Humorous and gentle. He was a very worried man when I saw him."

It is an incongruous image, captured in a photograph on Ms. Dayan's office wall: the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) passing the time of day with the diminutive daughter of one of Israel's most revered warriors, Moshe Dayan.

Yael Dayan, 54, is the only Israeli member of parliament to have taken advantage of new laws liberalising unofficial contacts with the PLO by going to Tunis last January to meet the chairman himself. Now more and more Labour ministers are following her lead, saying that direct talks are the only possible solution to the Palestinian question.

Yael Dayan

to her father's family betrayals

has failed to shake her deep-

down admiration and respect for the man who used to take her as a child to the top of a building in Jerusalem to peer through his binoculars at Jordanian soldiers on the other side.

His influence is clearly present

in her readiness to embrace

controversy. Beside the photograph of her with Mr. Arafat is another of her, topless, sunbathing on a Tel Aviv beach on Yom Kippur.

Male sexism is very much behind

the many vicious attacks on her

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But "the religious" are her

biggest problem. Ms. Dayan speaks for her

greatest joy of the year was

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Economy

Jobs outlook seen bleak in OECD region

PARIS (Agencies) — Over 50 million people — roughly as many as the populations of Britain, Turkey or Thailand — could be affected by open and disguised unemployment in Western industrial nations and Japan by next year, an OECD study indicated Tuesday.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said the real extent of labour market slack linked to a three-year economic slowdown in the West was not fully captured by "measured" unemployment, projected to reach 36 million in the OECD area by early next year.

Highlighting the need for government policies to come to grips with worsening employment trends — a key issue at the Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven industrial powers earlier this month — the OECD said jobless rates tended to underestimate the gravity of the situation.

Most OECD countries were also faced with "substantial disguised unemployment," represented by "discouraged workers and people involuntarily employed in part-time jobs, it said in its annual report on the employment outlook.

The report said that in 1991, these two categories, in which women outnumbered men, represented over 13 million people,

equal to just under half the jobless total in 18 out of the 24 OECD countries, including the United States and Japan.

Discouraged workers are persons who stay out of the labour market, or youth who do not enter it, deterred by poor job prospects, according to the OECD.

The numbers of discouraged workers and those forced to accept part-time jobs for lack of any better, tend to rise in a downturn, it said, implying that the total could be markedly higher now than in 1991.

Data in the report showed that countries which had low jobless rates in 1991, including Japan and the Nordic nations, would have significantly higher rates if discouraged workers were included into the labour force.

Japan, which had a jobless rate of 2.1 per cent, had 1.3 million discouraged workers or 1.9 per cent of the labour force, meaning a gross rate of 3.9 per cent.

It also had 770,000 involuntary part-time workers, which translated into an "underemployment rate" of 1.2 per cent, the OECD said.

Japan and the United States accounted for nearly two-thirds of the 3.7 million discouraged workers recorded in the OECD in 1991, and the United States for half the nine million involuntary

part-time workers, with a 4.0 per cent underemployment rate, the report said.

Overall, discouraged workers accounted for 1.1 per cent of the labour force of the 18 countries concerned, which had an underemployment rate of 2.4 per cent.

The OECD study, which described the overall short-term outlook for jobs as bleak, said the OECD unemployment rate could touch 8.75 per cent by year-end, matching the previous post-war high recorded in 1983, and marking a steep rise to 36 million jobless from 24.5 million in 1990.

Confirming projections released earlier this month, the report said Europe's jobless rate could touch 12 per cent next year with 23 million out of work.

It said the main challenge facing governments, especially in continental Europe, was to prevent the sharp rise in jobless figures from "ratcheting up into a higher level of unemployment that cannot be reversed quickly once recovery comes."

Secondly, they would need to speed up the upgrading of knowledge and skill levels in order to meet the challenges of technological change and growing competition from non-OECD countries.

The report also noted that earnings rose higher for university graduates in the 1980s than for

and structural reforms to make labour and product markets more flexible, the report said.

It reaffirmed the need for a shift of resources from passive income support for the unemployed to "active" measures to mobilise labour supply, develop job-related skills and promote labour market efficiency. Social and labour market policies must reinforce one another, and education and training must be geared to the needs of working life, the report said.

The report recommended that governments help the long-term unemployed keep in contact with the job market, ease employers' hiring and firing costs, and facilitate temporary jobs.

Conventional state programmes to combat unemployment through general retraining work less well than those targeting a specific group — such as mothers returning to the workforce, the report said.

The longer workers stay in one job, the more on-the-job training they receive — making it easier to find an employer, Japanese workers, who average 11 years in the same job, received more training than Americans, with seven years.

The report also noted that earnings rose higher for university graduates in the 1980s than for

lesser educated workers, especially in the United States and Britain.

The OECD explained the inequality by the great influx of young people into the labour market in the 1980s, pushing down wages, and increased demand for the university degrees in most occupations.

"There is a long-term unemployment trap, a trap reflecting the hiring preferences of employers or a complete collapse of motivation and work skills on the part of the unemployed person himself," OECD economist John Martin told a news conference.

In a wide-ranging analysis, the OECD said long-term employment tended to be linked to tough labour laws, which discourage companies from hiring staff, and good unemployment benefits, which discourage people from

seeking work.

But it found no easy solutions for the long-term unemployed — who make up some 50 per cent of total unemployment in Europe. It called for retraining, and a shift to highly skilled, high-wage added, high-wage jobs.

In a grim profile of the long-term unemployed, the OECD said that they tend to be between 25 and 44 years old, and poorly educated. About 55 per cent are likely to be unemployed one year later. Health problems are greater, the risk of suicide has been found to be up to 20 times higher and mortality up to 50 per cent higher than for employed people.

They are also so marginalised as to be excluded from the usual self-correcting mechanism whereby higher unemployment forces down wages, leading to the creation of more jobs.

Russian oil exports give OPEC another headache

MOSCOW (R) — World oil markets, where alarm bells are ringing among producers over a threatened glut, may have to soak up increased supplies from Russia this year, senior Russian government and oil industry officials said.

"We have great optimism about oil output. There are many signs of stabilisation... average daily output in the first half of the year was 973,000 tonnes (7.1 million b/d)," Mr. Fomin said.

Officials expect Russian oil output of 340-350 million tonnes (6.8-7.0 million b/d) this year, down around 15 per cent from 1992 levels.

Vagit Alekperov, president of Russia's independent Lukoil Company, said higher first half exports were due mainly to reduced deliveries to other former Soviet republics.

These fell by more than 40 per cent to 26 million tonnes (1.04 million b/d) in January-June.

"It is possible to maintain these levels (for exports outside the former Soviet Union)," he said during a break at an energy sector conference in parliament this week.

Lukoil, a newly created vertically integrated company, accounts for 19 per cent of output and 12-13 per cent of exports.

Mr. Fomin said supplies to the other republics would rise if they met their payment obligations to Russia. "The governments, Supreme Soviets (parliaments) and central banks of the independent states must settle these questions," he said.

Yugoslav central bank to issue 50m dinar note Monday

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia, gripped by raging inflation, will issue a 50 million dinar bank note Monday, national bank officials said.

At current black market rates, this is worth a little over \$3.

National Bank of Yugoslavia treasury director Vojislav Tomic said the bank's vaults were empty of cash because most notes now had no value, although up to 12 trillion dinars' worth were being released daily.

He said the vaults should normally contain about one third of the total cash in circulation.

Yugoslavia's hyperinflation has reached a staggering daily rate of 15 per cent, forcing people to carry thick wads of money even for simple purchases such as a loaf of bread.

"If you want to buy a new Mercedes, you need another car just to carry the money," said one Belgrade resident.

One dollar Tuesday fetched 15.5 million dinars on the black market. Annual inflation is currently estimated at about one thousand billion per cent.

The largest banknote currently in circulation is the five million dinar note which worth 30 cents Tuesday. When it was issued late in May it was worth \$12.25.

Black market dealers exchange \$100 for a two-inch (five cm) thick wad of 310 five million dinar notes, forcing many people to give up carrying wallets.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY JULY 22, 1993

By Thomas S. Pieron, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The Sun enters Leo with four good aspects that suggest you shouldn't close your ears and eyes to the suggestions of others that could prove to be beneficial to you and others in your immediate circle.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19)

During the daytime you seem to find it difficult to get rid of private and secret anxieties and situations but tonight much happiness can be yours.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20)

You can't seem to get your points across to friends and acquaintances during the daytime but tonight social affairs can be brilliant, satisfactory.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

Whatever you do in the outside world requires more than usual care, caution and consideration to prevent discredit, while tonight public activities are just great.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20)

A day when communications seem difficult to put across due to sudden obstacles or expenses but tonight get out in the world and see charming contacts.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19)

You can get your financial affairs in real muddle if you take any risks of chance today but tonight your judgment becomes accurate.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21)

Think about what you can do to diplomatically carry through with promises that you have made during the daytime and tonight you can see the future more clearly.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22)

A discontented associate can

be a real pain in the neck during the day so discount what is said or done while tonight be with most cheerful people you know.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22)

Keep on the lookout for some snag or tangle in work activities during the day while tonight what you do will be very satisfactory.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21)

The daytime can bring you a real test regarding your patience in carrying through with your special gift while tonight is great for romance.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21)

You don't see during the daytime how conditions could possibly work out well at your residence but tonight they become just hunky-dory.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

Whatever you do in the outside world requires more than usual care, caution and consideration to prevent discredit, while tonight public activities are just great.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21)

You certainly would be wise to sidestep that new activity that intrigues you during the daytime even though tonight is fine for you.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21)

Think about what you can do to diplomatically carry through with promises that you have made during the daytime and tonight you can see the future more clearly.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20)

You are apt to be blown hither and thither by every errant wind today so keep poised and tonight all works out very much to your favour.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY JULY 23, 1993

By Thomas S. Pieron, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You will need to keep working diligently this evening though you are desirous of getting off to new places with unusual people who you feel can be helpful to your long-term goals and interests.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19)

Devise progress you desire and then quickly put into actual motion.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20)

Consult with the experienced friends who understand how best to get your cherished longings and then do the private work required by you personally.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

You have an influential person now who will back your worldly ambitions so get that support after which you can do your part to make a success.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20)

You have every chance to find ways by which and usual allies can be more successful at daily tasks, tonight you can enhance charm at home.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19)

You have very good common sense ideas today and you are able to see ways to handle assets while tonight get into communications with outside contacts.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20)

Let those of whom you are fond personally know of your continuing devotion in some delicate but definite manner, later you see ways to make more money.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22)

Get in touch with a person who knows how to make traditional

activities a success and let your wishes in this regard be known, then make changes that are suggested.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22)

Consider well how you have most often been doing whatever you have agreed to do and what is found to be helpful by new methods, formulas.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21)

You can make plans with usual companions for some special entertainment during the day but tonight new contacts can show how to add to pleasure.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21)

You can do what you do after which take that person with you to some place of amusement to lighten burden.

CARPIRON: (December 22 to January 20)

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Economy

JORDAN FINANCIAL MARKET		AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE		
COMPANY'S BANK	TRADED VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	O/PENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	383,700	5.200	5.190	5.180
CAIRO AMMAN BANK	54,808	5.180	5.180	5.180
BANK OF JORDAN	7,140	4.950	4.950	4.950
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	27,320	5.180	5.350	5.250
THE HOLDING BANK	91,396	2.110	2.080	2.160
ARAB BANK	12,480	5.180	5.180	5.180
ARAB JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	98,361	5.150	4.910	4.900
UNION BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT	182,137	3.340	3.110	3.440
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	25,573	5.050	5.650	4.710
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	4,030	5.850	4.750	4.750
RENT ELBAL SAHAWAT INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	37,459	5.200	5.200	5.180
PHARMALEPSIS INVESTMENT/JORDAN	2,609	5.230	5.210	5.230
ARAB BANKING CORPORATION/JORDAN	666,305	2.100	2.090	2.100
ARABIC BANKING GROUP/JORDAN	94,414	5.180	5.180	5.180
ARABIAN SEAS INSURANCE	9,440	4.100	4.200	4.400
JERUSALEM INSURANCE	42,125	4.100	4.100	4.100
ARAB LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	2,125	4.350	4.350	4.250
JORDAN GULF INSURANCE	30,302	3.900	3.880	3.900
ARABIC LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	3,000	3.500	3.500	3.500
JORDAN GULF INSURANCE	2,110	3.500	3.500	3.600
IBRD DISINTEREST ELECTRICITY	132,180	3.420	3.420	3.420
ARAB INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	9,513	5.220	5.400	5.350
ARABIC INDUSTRIES & SERVICES	3,405	4.520	4.520	4.570
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	5,370	0.790	0.800	0.800
JORDAN GULF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	12,100	1.140	1.140	1.140
ARABIC INDUSTRIES & SERVICES LEASING	1,000	4.100	4.200	4.200
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING CENTER	2,655	1.100	1.180	1.100
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING CENTER	1,000	10.400	10.400	10.500
JORDAN PRESS & ADVERTISING	0,20	2.000	2.000	2.000
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & CONCORDE HOTELS	49,945	3.300	3.250	3.170
JORDAN PETROLEUM & EDUCATION	25,150	2.600	2.600	2.600
ATTACHEE CORSET MATERIAL MANUFACTURING	1,000	2.000	2.000	2.000
THE JORDAN CORSET FACTORIES	50,811	3.000	3.000	3.000
JORDAN ELECTRICAL MACHINES	19,430	3.200	4.150	4.700
JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY	9,113	1.140	1.140	1.140
JORDAN TANNING	879	3.000	3.000	3.000
THE THOUSANDS COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	6,20	3.000	3.100	3.100
ARAB PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING	395,193	9.870	9.900	9.900
JORDAN DAIRY	41,934	7.000	1.150	7.850
JORDAN DRUGS	2,400	3.000	3.000	3.000
JORDAN PRINTING & PACKING	34,716	5.700	5.000	5.800
JORDAN PAPER & CARDBOARD FACTORIES	44,036	4.170	4.160	4.160
THE PUBLIC PRINTING	22,750	4.100	4.100	4.100
ARABIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	930	3.350	3.175	3.100
DEFENCE SERVICES	10,500	21.280	21.080	21.000
RAPHA INDUSTRIES	18,430	3.000	3.000	3.000
JORDAN GLASS INDUSTRIES	2,372	3.150	3.100	3.150
DAI ALI INDUSTRIES & INVESTMENT TRADE	202,130	22.500	22.500	22.500
ARAB ALUMINUM INDUSTRY	7,977	2.500	2.500	2.500
JORDAN KINETIC POLYMER TRADING	9,981	10.450	10.450	10.450
JORDAN MEDICAL CORPORATION	24,988	2.170	2.170	2.170
JORDAN STEEL INDUSTRY	49,765	5.700	5.720	5.700
JORDAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	2,180	0.790	0.790	0.810
INTERMEDIATE PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	13,453	6.100	6.100	6.100
JORDAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	12,000	5.510	6.470	6.500
JORDAN PLASTIC INDUSTRIES	17,213	3.920	3.900	3.920
UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	12,777	3.000	3.000	3.000
ALADIN INDUSTRIES	500	5.000	5.000	5.000
JORDAN PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRY	5,717	1.240	1.232	1.280
JORDAN RUBBER INDUSTRY	1,250	1.250	1.250	1.250
NATIONAL CABLE & WIRE MANUFACTURING	36,260	10.460	10.460	10.720
JORDAN PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS	7,114	4.20	4.120	4.500
JORDAN PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS	25,950	1.200	1.200	1.200
JORDAN KINETIC CO. FOR AGRI. & FOOD PROD.	3,000	1.800	1.800	1.800
JORDAN INVESTMENT	13,168	3.100	3.070	3.100
INDUSTRIAL NEEDS INDUSTRIES	234,214	5.810	5.900	5.810
GROSS TOTAL	4,607,144			
NO. OF TRADE COMPANIES IN THE PARALLEL MARKET	54328			
TRADED VOLUME IN THE PARALLEL MARKET	1,20512			

Financial Markets Jordan Times
In co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets	
Currency	New York Close 20/7/93
Sterling Pound	1.5105
Deutsche Mark	1.6998
Swiss Franc	1.4969
French Franc	5.8060
Japanese Yen	108.20
European Currency Unit	1.1429*
USD Per STG	1.0000
Foreign Opening at 1000 a.m. GMT	

Eurocurrency Interest Rates		Date: 21/7/1993
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.06	3.18
Sterling Pound	5.87	5.81
Deutsche Mark	6.93	6.98
Swiss Franc	4.56	4.56
French Franc	7.62	7.37
Japanese Yen	3.18	3.12
European Currency Unit	6.12	7.62
Interest bid rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.		

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 21/7/1993

Currency		Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar		0.6950	0.6970
Sterling Pound		1.0475	1.0527
Deutsche Mark		0.4081	0.4101
Swiss Franc		0.4632	0.4655
French Franc		0.1195	0.1201
Japanese Yen		0.6471	0.6443
Dutch Guilder		0.3625	0.3645
Swedish Krona		0.0874	0.0878
Italian Lira		0.0437	0.0439
Belgian Franc		0.01976	0.01986

*Per 100

Other Currencies		Date: 21/7/1993
Bahrain Dinar	1.8180	1.8360
Lebanese Lira	0.03905	0.04100
Saudi Riyal	0.1848	0.1855
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2200	2.2900
Qatari Riyal	0.1880	0.1920
UAE Dirham	0.1880	0.1920
Greek Drachma	0.2963	0.3385
Cypriot Pound	1.3555	1.3955

For 100

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES	
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.	
U.S. \$1.00 costs	1.2750/60
	1.6985/95
	1.9115/25
	1.5010/20
	35.04/05
	5.7940/90
	1589.01/0
	108.25/35
	7.9560/60
	7.2600/00
	6.5530/30
One sterling	\$1.5145/55
One ounce of gold	\$392.20/392.70

EC nations resolve dispute over massive aid share-out

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — European Community (EC) nations agreed Tuesday on a deal to parcel out a \$160 billion aid package, resolving a

Bosnian Muslims claim victory over Serb forces at Sarajevo

SARAJEVO (R) — Bosnian Muslim forces claimed a victory over Serbs attacking the mountain that towers over the capital Sarajevo, Muslim-controlled radio reported Wednesday.

It said the Muslim-led Bosnian government forces retook the Golo Brdo part of Mount Igman, a long-held stronghold of the government forces. Tuesday evening and pushed rebel Serbs back towards their valley base of Hadzici.

The Serbs said Tuesday they had taken the steep southwest slope of the mountain, killing nine Muslim soldiers and bringing the rebels closer to taking control of the besieged capital.

The Muslim radio said dozens of Serbs were killed in the fighting. It did not mention Muslim casualties.

Heavy artillery could be heard constantly overnight in the Mount Igman area, southwest of Sarajevo, until daybreak on Wednesday when the noise subsided.

Hours earlier, Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic warned U.N. leaders that rebel Serbs were planning an all-out attack on Sarajevo and he urged the United Nations to intervene.

Meanwhile, the commander of the Bosnian Serb army Wednesday said his troops would soon cut off Muslim forces in the battle for the strategic mountain overlooking Sarajevo.

General Ratko Mladic said his soldiers had already "liberated" several villages in the mountains southwest of the Bosnian capital and had pushed their front-line forward by up to 30 kilometres.

Tajik rebels attack border post

MOSCOW (R) — Rebels operating from Afghanistan shelled a border post in Tajikistan overnight, injuring at least two Russian soldiers, the commander of Russian troops in the former Soviet republic said Wednesday.

Anatoly Chechulin told local journalists that the rebels, who fled to Afghanistan last year after being defeated in a civil war, had shelled the southern 10th border post.

The two injured men were serving with the Russian 201st Motorised Infantry Division, which has been pressed into action to help border guards and Tajik troops deal with the rebels. Moscow reacted swiftly after a major rebel attack last week which killed 25 Border Guards, sending in troops reinforcements to the Central Asian republic and setting up a new command structure to help counter the attacks.

Russia's ITAR-TASS News Agency reported serious clashes in the area and said the situation at a string of border posts along the mountainous frontier was "extremely serious."

Lieutenant-Colonel Vasily Matyuk, Border Guard commander in Tajikistan's southern Moshkovsky District, told TASS that most border garrisons only had two-thirds of the men they needed.

He did not exclude the possibility that the rebels, whom he said were armed with a large amount of armoured vehicles and modern foreign weapons, would soon launch a major attack across the border.

A top aide to Russia's security minister said Tuesday that the Border Guards should be allowed to launch raids into Afghan territory to prevent further attacks.

Tajik authorities say last week's raid was part of a general build-up by Islamic opposition for a major assault to regain power after its defeat last year.

Russian border troops commanders said Wednesday that since the start of the year the rebels had launched more than 100 attacks on border posts.

Troops had killed 400 people trying to cross the border and captured 300 more, for a loss of 31 Guards killed and 41 wounded.

The harsh comments by Vladimir Bondarenko, the chief of staff of Russia's Security Ministry, marked an escalation in Russian rhetoric amid plans for Russia's biggest military action in the region since the 1979-89 Afghan War.

However, Foreign Minister spokesman Boris Kustovsky later declined to assert such a right and said: "One has to wait and see how things develop."

Russia and other former Soviet republics, including neighbouring Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, are helping Tajikistan's pro-Communist regime guard its borders with Afghanistan.

"I hope that today, or tomorrow we will have cut off their forces completely, both on Mount Bjelasnica and on Mount Igman," Gen. Mladic said in a front-line interview with Reuters Television.

On the mountain heights, Mladic's men gave the three-fingered Serb salute while houses in the valley below burned.

"Things are moving very well, according to plan, and will be even better," Gen. Mladic said. "The most important thing is that there are no losses."

Gen. Mladic issued a warning to the Muslim defenders of Sarajevo, whose forces are entrenched on Igman.

"Tell them to take good care of the few Serbs that remain (in Sarajevo), so that they survive. The path of Allah is controlled by my army," Gen. Mladic said.

The UN has authorised air strikes to protect six Bosnian Muslim enclaves, including Sarajevo, and NATO has said it would be ready for the task by this Thursday.

The United States, while saying it was alarmed by the deteriorating situation in Sarajevo, Tuesday said it planned no new initiative to stop the fighting.

Croatian radio reported Wednesday that dozens of people were killed and wounded in the latest central Bosnia clash between Bugojno and Muslim assaults on Novi Travnik and Zavidovici.

It said Croat units regained control over some villages in the Kresan district and the villages of Bakovici and Gajkovic near Fojnica, where U.N. peacekeepers earlier this week discovered

Bosnian civilians.

The Bosnian Serbs and Croats have proposed carving Bosnia into three ethnic regions — a solution the Muslim-led government had vehemently opposed, although Mr. Izetbegovic this week conceded this may be the only way to end the fighting.

Exerting further pressure on Mr. Izetbegovic, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, whose forces have seized 70 per cent of the country, said the Muslims insist on waging war, "blind in their belief that the world will intervene on their behalf."

"The Serbs are not at war with the world but with the Muslims," he told Bosnian Serb News Agency (SRNA) Tuesday.

He warned the Muslims they were in a hopeless position and risked being swallowed in a two-way Serb-Croat division of Bosnia if they continue the war.

Meanwhile, fighting raged in central Bosnia, where Muslim positions in Maglaj and Tesanj were under attack.

Serbs also hammered parts of the U.N.-designated safe area of Gorazde Tuesday, killing three people and wounding seven, Bosnian radio said.

The mediators told Mr. Izetbegovic, Serb leader Karadzic and Croat leader Mate Boban they would be telephoning them Wednesday for their reply and to fix a time for the meeting.

Spokesman John Mills, giving the letter to reporters, said the mediators had not yet received those replies.

Two more children have died in the mental institution, U.N. officials said Wednesday.

230 emaciated mental patients abandoned by hospital staff fleeing the fighting.

In Geneva, international mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg said Wednesday they had called the leaders of Bosnia's three warring factions to a new — and officially final — round of peace negotiations.

In a letter sent Tuesday to president Izetbegovic and to the leaders of Bosnia's Serbs and Croats, the mediators said the Bosnian conflict had reached a level that "makes us both shudder for the future of your country."

"We therefore invite you to come to Geneva this weekend for negotiations, which we intend should sit in continuous session until a settlement is reached," they said. The letter was released to the media Wednesday.

According to the letter, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and President Momir Bulatovic of Montenegro had all expressed a "readiness" to come to Geneva. Mr. Tudjman and Mr. Milosevic are seen as key players in the Balkan conflict.

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Trailers at a mobile home park are submerged in the muddy waters of the flooding Missouri River near St. Charles, Missouri (AFP photo)

New flood misery hits St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (R) — A fresh thunderstorm hit St. Louis Tuesday night, pouring more water into swollen rivers and streams, after the town of Cape Girardeau 160 kilometres to the south.

In St. Charles, north of St. Louis, where a vast lake has formed at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, officials could only wait anxiously.

"Right now we're all just kind of watching the levels. Most of the sandbagging has stopped because there's not much more that can break," said Petra Hawe of the St. Charles County Emergency Management Agency.

Valleys and farmland have been under water for nearly a month and a half in nine heartland states, killing as many as 31 people, covering 16,000 square miles (41,440 sq km) of fields and forcing at least 30,000 people to leave their homes.

Overall damage is estimated at \$10 billion.

In Washington, a House of Representatives committee approved \$3 billion in emergency aid for the flood zone Tuesday and some members said Congress might have to double or triple that eventually.

Heavy rain Tuesday spread flooding to parts of Kansas where evacuations were under way along the Kansas River.

Officials in Leavenworth County north of Kansas City warned residents that the volume of water pouring from two reservoirs farther west in the state would cause further flooding.

The Kansas River was nine feet above (2.7 metres) the flood stage in Kansas City and more than six feet over (two metres) above flood levels in Manhattan, Kansas. The Arkansas River was also flooding along its eastern reaches in Kansas.

In Keokuk, Iowa, a bridge across the Mississippi was reopened Monday after workers poured tons of gravel on an approach road that had been under water.

The move restored cross-river traffic on a 210-mile (338-km) stretch of the river that had been without it since last weekend when a bridge at Quincy, Illinois, was swamped.

In the St. Louis area, National Guard troops and police stepped up security in many neighbourhoods.

In St. Louis itself about 7.5 million gallons (34.10 million litres) of water a second flowed past the landmark gateway arch overlooking the Mississippi, a 630-foot (190-metre) stainless steel symbol of the city's position as the gateway to the west.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh is contributing two of its best-known products — tea and jute bags — to help Americans hit by the Mississippi floods, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

"We want to contribute to the ongoing relief efforts for the U.S. flood victims," he said. The jute bags will be used to build anti-flood barrages.

Couple kept baby's body in bag for over three years

TOKYO (AFP) — Police arrested a Japanese couple who had been carrying the body of their three-month-old daughter around in a bag for three-and-a-half years, Osaka authorities said Tuesday. Yasuhiko Imai and his former wife Yoko Ogawa, both 29, were arrested Monday on suspicion of drowning the infant in a bathtub in February 1990. The couple cemented the body of the baby in plaster and carried it around in a bag as they hopped from one hotel to another in the western commercial and industrial city of Osaka, authorities said. Police are also investigating the death of the couple's two-year-old son.

Right knee was wrong one for doctor

OSLO (AP) — When the operation was over, 76-year-old Odder Olsen's bad left knee had been repaired. So had his good right knee. The surgeon operated on the wrong knee. Finding nothing amiss with the joint, he recognised his mistake and operated on the other knee, the Oslo newspaper Verdens Gang reported. Mr. Olsen was pictured in the newspaper, at Vest Agder Hospital in south Norway with both knees bandaged. He said the doctor apologised and accepted blame for the error. "I feel sorry for him," said Mr. Olsen. Verdens Gang said Mr. Olsen referred the matter to the hospital's patients complaint office. The report said nothing about the possibility of Mr. Olsen filing a lawsuit over the mistake.

Clinton praises latest Eastwood film

WASHINGTON (R) — President Bill Clinton has praised Clint Eastwood's latest movie, in which the hard-boiled actor portrays a secret service agent who goes after a would-be presidential assassin. Mr. Clinton said on CNN's "Larry King Live" programme that he had watched the movie, *In the Line of Fire*, Monday night and gave it a good review. "I thought Eastwood was terrific. I thought he was good in the movie," Mr. Clinton said.

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"They treat us like non-persons, like dogs that are chased back into the kennel," he wrote in a letter to his wife.

The chilling letter was published in full by the newspaper Il Giorno, which is owned by ENI. It said Mr. Cagliari, who was 67, has written the note on July 3 with instructions that it should not be opened until after his "return" from jail.

Comics will be teaching medium of future

WELLINGTON (AFP) — Comics will be the teaching medium of the future, American literature expert Thomas Inge said here Wednesday. Comics are teaching children to read and can lead to bigger things, Inge, a literary professor at Randolph-Macon College in Virginia, said.

In a suicide note, Cagliari branded investigators in Italy's anti-corruption probe as psychological torturers.

"They treat us like non-persons, like dogs that are chased back into the kennel," he wrote in a letter to his wife.

The chilling letter was published in full by the newspaper Il Giorno, which is owned by ENI. It said Mr. Cagliari, who was 67, has written the note on July 3 with instructions that it should not be opened until after his "return" from jail.

Jury awards \$195m to accident victims

NEW YORK (AP) — A jury awarded more than \$195 million to five passengers injured or killed when their rented station wagon, which did not have seat belts, hit a disabled tractor-trailer. It was the largest award in New York state history in a personal injury case, said Harvey Weitz, the lead lawyer for the plaintiffs. All the victims were kids who did not grow up with comics. It forms a huge part of the reading material they pick up.

Comics are gaining acceptance as a form of education combining information with a visual aid, he said. "Comics are involved in every part of life — war, romance, pornography, adventure. They comment on and reflect the culture we live in."

Former minister named in Italy probe

CATANIA — Sicilian magistrates asked parliament to lift the immunity of former Defence Minister Salvatore Ando so he could be investigated on corruption accusations.

The ANSA and AGI news agencies said Mr. Ando, a Socialist, was one of three parliamentarians named in a probe into alleged bribes over the building of schools in the Catania region.

The other two parliamentarians named in the probe were Salvatore Grillo, formerly of the Republican Party, and Rino Nicolosi, a Christian Democrat, all three are from Catania.

He had spent more than four months in Milan's grim San Vito prison, where he was found dead in his cell Tuesday with a plastic bag tied around his neck with a shoelace.

His death, the first of a suspect

in prison in the 17-month-old

"tangentopoli" (bribesville) scandal, prompted calls for an urgent review of magistrates' use of preventive custody — imprisoning subjects to ensure that evidence is not destroyed or tampered with.

An autopsy was due to be performed on Cagliari Wednesday but it was not clear when the results would be made public.

In a suicide note, Cagliari branded investigators in Italy's anti-corruption probe as psychological torturers.

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The LDP needs to lure back some of these defectors to be able to form a viable coalition government.

Along with a further 35 new members of the anti-graft Japan New Party, set up earlier by an LDP rebel, there are more than 100 in the new lower house elected on a reform ticket.

Around 50 lawmakers defected after that vote, forming two new parties which between them won 68 seats Sunday.

But he resigned as deputy prime minister and foreign minister in April for health reasons after gall bladder surgery, raising questions about his stamina.

"I will stand at the risk of my life if there are voices in the party saying Watanabe should do it," Mr. Watanabe, 69, said on television Wednesday. "My health is not as bad as the public believes. This will quickly cure."

Mr. Watanabe is the choice of the party's hardliners who resist reforms to the country's corrupt electoral system. His only likely opponent — but still undeclared — is Toshiaki Kaifu, a prime minister from 1989-1991 with "Mr. Clean" image.

On the eve of Thursday's meeting, party elders like faction leader Toshiaki Komoto and Keito Obuchi tried to narrow the widening rift between reformists and hardliners.

"The most important thing now is to keep party unity," Mr. Obuchi told Mr. Kaifu.

Mr. Obuchi did not elaborate but some TV news programmes said the elders were trying to stop Mr. Kaifu from running.

"Many party members are cautious of the reformers," said one senior LDP member in the hardliner camp. "And therefore, if Kaifu is chosen the party will split."

Reformists said if Mr. Kaifu were not given a chance, more

NEWS IN BRIEF

Anand storms to chess lead

BIENNE, Switzerland (AP) — India's Viswanathan Anand, recovering from a slow start, has stormed into a five-way tie for the lead as the Bienn International Grandmasters Chess Tournament entered the sixth round Wednesday. Also in the lead, with four points each, were Evgeny Bareev and Valery Salov of Russia, Mikhail Gurevich of Belgium and dark horse Paul Van Der Sterren of the Netherlands. Anand, ranked second in the world and the top-rated player at Bienn, handily beat Alexander Khalifman in the fifth round, knocking the Russian out of first place. Bareev drew with Gurevich, Salov beat his countryman Evgeny Pogosov, and Van Der Sterren defeated Dibyendu Barua of India. Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland, at 62 the oldest player in the tournament, played to a draw with Jonatan Speelman of Britain. Both Korchnoi and Speelman stood with Khalifman and Gata Kamsky of the United States with 3.5 points just behind the leaders. Kamsky drew with Boris Gelfand of Belarus. Judit Polgar of Hungary, the youngest player and only female in the tournament, was in the middle of the pack at 2.5 points after defeating Ferdinand Hellers of Sweden.

Olympic soccer-site finalists named

ATLANTA (R) — The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games has named six U.S. cities as potential sites for preliminary matches in the Olympic soccer competition in 1996. The committee said the finalists were: Birmingham, Alabama, Boston, Dallas, Miami, Orlando, Florida, and Washington. They were chosen from a total of 14 proposed sites. Next month the cities will be visited by Atlanta Committee staff and officials from FIFA and USA Soccer. Up to four sites are expected to be selected to stage preliminary matches. Each city chosen will host four to eight Olympic teams and between eight and 16 during the 1996 centennial Olympic Games, Atlanta Committee officials said.

Motorola will sponsor team

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois (R) — Motorola Inc., lead sponsor of a U.S.-based cycling team with two riders in the top 10 in the Tour de France, reversed itself and said Tuesday it will extend its sponsorship through next year. Motorola said it was a multimillion dollar deal but declined to give exact figures. Spokeswoman Carrie Worley said in a statement that Motorola had reevaluated its decision announced last March not to renew its three-year sponsorship at the end of the current season in December. Motorola had said it was pulling out in order to pursue other international marketing projects. But the U.S.-based worldwide communications and electronics company will now continue its deal through December 1994 with an option to renew. Motorola rider Alvaro Mejia of Colombia is currently second in the Tour de France, behind leader Miguel Indurain of Spain. Mejia's teammate Andy Hampsten of the United States is in sixth position. Motorola, which has 18 professionals and one amateur on its roster, is the only American team in the Tour de France.

Fernandez has easy time at Mahwah

MAHWAH, New Jersey (R) — Top seed Mary Joe Fernandez had an easy time in her first match of the \$150,000 Pathmark Women's Tennis Classic, scoring a straight-set victory over Heidi Sprung of Austria. Fernandez, who had a first-round bye, held serve easily in the second-round match, facing only one break point in disposing of Sprung 6-0 6-2 in 76 minutes. The 21-year-old from Miami, ranked seventh in the world and runner-up to Steffi Graf at the French Open seven weeks ago, was the first player to reach the quarterfinals here. "It was hard hitting winners on the slow court, but the victory was satisfying," said Fernandez, who started the hardcourt season with this outing. Earlier in the day, Sprung won a first-round match against American Donna Faber 6-4 6-4. In the day's only upset, unseeded Camille Benjamino, a semifinalist at the 1984 French Open who is currently ranked number 274 in the world, surprised seventh-seeded Australian Louise Field 6-4 6-4.

Gordon will drive Allison's car

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) — Indycar racer Robby Gordon will drive the late Davey Allison's No. 28 Ford Thunderbird in Sunday's Diehard 500 NASCAR Race at Talladega, Ala., Allison's racing team announced. Gordon, 24, was given a one-race deal Tuesday to drive for Robert Yates Racing, which owns Allison's car. "I'm not replacing him," Gordon said. "It just happens that I have an off weekend and I'll do the best I can. Davey was one of my favorite NASCAR drivers." Scheduling conflicts prevent Gordon, who is currently eighth in points in the Indycar circuit, from running in all the remaining Winston Cup races this season. "I'm excited that they're taking a chance with me," Gordon said at a hastily called news conference outside Yates Racing's shop. "I know it's a big risk."

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAHNNA HIRSCH
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THE IMPETUOUSNESS OF THE YOUNG

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ J 10 6 5
♥ A 9 7 4
♦ 9 6 5
♣ A Q 5

WEST EAST
♦ A 7 2 ♦ Q 9 8 3
♥ 10 8 5 ♦ K Q 8
♦ 8 2 ♦ 4
♣ K J 8 7 2 ♣ 10 6 5 4 3
SOUTH
♦ K 4 2
♥ J 6 2
♦ A K Q J 10 7 3
♣ 9

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♦
Vicky Sawyer (17), of Occoquan, Va., and Chris Austin (14), of Riverdale, Ga., won the Junior Pairs at the recent Summer North American Bridge Championships in Toronto. This is one of the new events that the American Contract Bridge League has created to reawaken an interest in bridge among young players.

With all the brashness of youth, Austin and Sawyer, North and South respectively, blasted into six diamonds. South's jump to three diamonds cannot be faulted, but North's Blackwood leap to four no trump was certainly looking at life through rose-colored spectacles, since the pair could well be off two quick tricks.

Six diamonds had no play until West elected to lead the ace of spades. That, and a most fortunate lie of the cards, was all Sawyer needed to bring home her optimistic contract.

West shifted to a heart at trick two. Declarer shot up with dummy's ace, drew two rounds of trumps and then cashed the king of spades. Declarer still needed to find two parking spots for losing hearts, so her next move was to take the club finesse despite the singleton in her hand.

When that worked, declarer could almost claim. The ace of spades had made it a moral certainty that East held the queen, so declarer cashed the ace of clubs for a heart discard and then led the jack of spades from the table. When East did not cover, declarer discarded a heart and all was well!



Tour de France cycling race overall leader Miguel Indurain (right) plays billiards with his teammate Pedro Delgado on their rest day Tuesday (AFP photo)

Jaskula wins 16th stage of Tour de France

SAINT LARY SOULAN, France (R) — Zenon Jaskula of Poland won the 16th stage of the Tour de France cycle race over 230.5 kms from Andorra Wednesday.

Swiss Tony Rominger was second and Spaniard Miguel Indurain was third.

Indurain retained the race leader's yellow jersey.

Indurain reckoned his biggest rival Tony Rominger had to carry out an abrupt change in tactics to stop him winning in Paris this weekend.

Carl Lewis looks forward to showdown with Christie

HOUSTON (R) — World 100 metres record holder Carl Lewis said he would use a July 30 showdown with Olympic champion Linford Christie at Gateshead, England, as a stepping stone towards a double sprint victory at next month's World Championships.

Lewis said he was looking forward to racing against Christie but was disappointed it had taken so long to arrange.

"I think it's good for the sport that we are able to compete," Lewis said about their duel at an invitation athletics meeting in Gateshead near Newcastle. "(But) there is no reason to have gone this long."

Lewis said that after the Christie race he would run 100 metres and a 4X100-metre relay at Zurich on Aug. 4 and 200 metres at Monte Carlo on Aug. 7 before the worlds.

Lewis for the first time will be seeking victories in both the 100 and 200 metres at the World Championships.

"I guess he caved in to the pressure."

A British newspaper report said each runner would be paid £100,000 (\$150,000) each.

The clash will be the first meeting between the pair since the 1991 Tokyo World Championships.

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Donors spend more on military than aid in Somalia - U.N.

Combined agency despatches

UNITED NATIONS relief supremo Jan Eliasson complained Wednesday that U.N. members were spending at least 10 times as much on their military operation in Somalia as they were on aid.

In a rare criticism of the U.N. operation by a high-ranking U.N. official, Mr. Eliasson warned that the original aim of sending troops to Somalia — to protect aid — was being forgotten.

Mr. Eliasson, U.N. under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs, told officials in Geneva that donor nations had given less than 15 per cent of the \$166 million needed for relief and rehabilitation in Somalia this year.

"As a comparison, approximately \$1.5 billion will be spent on military operations in Somalia over a period of 12 months," Mr. Eliasson told the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council (ECSOC).

"In other words, due to the security needs, the international community is spending 10 on military protection for every dollar of voluntary humanitarian assistance in Somalia, even if the 1993 relief and rehabilitation programmes were to be fully funded."

Mr. Eliasson added: "Unless sufficient funds are provided for rehabilitation activities, there is a risk that the military operation can be perceived as an end in itself, rather than as a means of ensuring security for rehabilitating the country's infrastructure and forging reconciliation."

Mr. Eliasson's criticism came at the height of a fierce diplomatic row over the role of U.N. peacekeepers in Somalia.

Italy, which fields the third-largest contingent in the U.N. peacekeeping force, has complained of a lack of consultation by the U.N. with those countries providing troops.

Officials in Rome have also protested that regular U.S. bombing raids on command posts belonging to fugitive warlord General Mohammad Farah Aidid have aggravated the conflict.

Mr. Eliasson's criticism is not the first by U.N. officials of the world body's operation in the Horn of Africa country.

Last October, two months before U.S. Marines led the first U.N. peacekeepers into Mogadishu, U.N. special envoy Mohammad Sahnoun was forced to resign after accusing the U.N. of having sat back and watched "Somalis descend into this hell."

Mr. Eliasson praised the December peacekeeping operation, dubbed "Restore Hope," by the Americans, which he said had

allowed relief workers to deliver supplies across a country where U.N. officials said an estimated 300,000 people had already died.

Germans deployed

German soldiers flew to Somalia Wednesday to join a U.N. peacekeeping mission that opposition politicians fear is becoming a combat operation.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's cabinet said Tuesday it would stand by its commitment to the United Nations, saying to do otherwise would badly damage Germany's image as a reliable partner in global affairs.

U.N. officials, fearing that the Germans may become prime targets for Somali gunmen because they can only return fire in self-defence, have decided to deploy them out of Harm's way.

Defence Minister Ulrich Ruebe bade farewell before dawn Wednesday to 250 soldiers and said he would visit them soon in Belet Huen, some 300 kilometres northwest of Mogadishu, the Somalian capital.

The troops landed at Mogadishu, where gunmen have attacked the 13,000-strong U.N. force. They were to travel by land to Belet Huen. More troops will follow in coming weeks to bring the force up to full strength of 1,700 in the first overseas deployment of the German military since World War II.

Two Zimbabwean soldiers serving with the U.N. operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) were wounded by Somali snipers in Mogadishu Wednesday, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

It quoted UNOSOM sources in the Somalian capital as saying the ambush took place near the operation's fortified headquarters in the former U.S. embassy compound. It did not say whether the soldiers had been seriously injured.

On Tuesday, snipers wounded two American soldiers in Mogadishu.

Tuesday's attack occurred while U.S. soldiers escorted an American, privately-owned vehicle doing road work in the city. On Monday, two U.S. army military policemen were slightly wounded by sniper fire.

The editor issued the statement after taking their case to the minister of information, Ma'an Ahu Nowar, whom they quoted as promising to follow up on the matter with the JPA.

The minister stressed the need for brotherly dialogue with the association, noting that laws should be dealt with in a democratic spirit," the statement quoted Dr. Abu Nowar as saying.

The editors demanded that the association grant them membership and recognise them as journalists in accordance with the political parties and the press and publication laws.

The JPA refuses to acknowledge newsmen working for political parties as journalists because its "law does not recognise their publications as news organisations," JPA President Suleiman Al Qudah said Wednesday.

"The JPA law does not recognise political parties' publications as newspapers, and people working for them do not meet the legal requirements for JPA membership."

German soldiers land in Mogadishu Wednesday (AFP photo)

Journalists with political publications

lock horns with press association

By Ayman Al Safadi
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Editors and reporters working for political parties newspapers are trying to enlist the help of "official and popular organisations" in a bid to force the Jordan Press Association (JPA) to accredit them as journalists and grant them membership.

"We hope for the intervention of all official and popular organisations ... in order to prevent the association from being abused in irresponsible and illegal ways," editors of political parties newspapers said in a joint statement Wednesday.

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